

FRANCE UNANIMOUS
IN ITS APPROVAL OF
POINCAIRE SPEECHDescribed as Able Statement of
French Case Couched in
Courteous Language

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 23.—The speech of Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister, is regarded of great importance, and is widely and even unanimously approved, and certainly it is an exceedingly able statement of the French case. In courteous language the Prime Minister scored British policy, declaring that the solution of the reparations problem is made impossible, not only by the bad will of Germany but by the lack of co-operation of the nations who fought by France's side. France desired no territorial expansion, no hegemony. She wanted only the execution of the treaties and payment of the war damages. France's friends had tried to avert the contagion of Bolshevism by sterile negotiations. They endeavored, owing to the obsession of unemployment to regain the foreign markets by sacrificing France's interest. Agreements between the Allies were always reached at the expense of France. Time after time, settlement agreed to by everybody was challenged and reduced. France was denied the right of having her own policy.

Held Back by Opposing Interests
She was held back by those who thought they had opposite interests. M. Poincaré raises much applause by his denunciation of the majority rule in international congresses when France alone holds the claim to more than one-half the reparations to be made. Those who dictate are those least concerned in reparations. Nothing has hurt France so much as to feel in constant subordination to the will of others. England certainly did not realize the gravity of France's financial situation and the tremendous advances made on behalf of the debtor for the repair of her ruins.

England wanted dilatory measures. The Prime Minister at some length showed that Germany had deliberately depreciated the mark by the excessive printing of paper money and the encouragement to the exportation of German securities. It followed that as Germany would not pay unless obliged, some kind of pledges should be seized by the creditors. France was entire, and would have dealt with the whole problem of the allied debts as well as the German indemnity at London, had not the Balfour note been interposed to prevent her.

Positive Pledges Wanted
Thus a settlement became impossible and the international loans were blocked.

Surely France was entitled in these circumstances to ask that any new moratorium should be accompanied by positive pledges, such as mines and forests. In spite of the refusal of England, France would not renounce this policy. If necessary France would secure the pledges alone, but to hold them forever, but until Germany discovered the means of paying. In spite of such pledges, French rulers were not, he said, Nero or Bismarck. They were honest folk, bravely attacked, with a country ravaged, seeking only peace.

France will co-operate in any broad, generous European policy. She wished to remain the ally of her allies, the friend of her friends, and to resume peaceable, courteous relations with her late enemy, but the war damages must be repaired. Everywhere there is tribute paid to this clear statement, and the position of M. Poincaré is consolidated.

Prime Minister's Speech
Does Not Alter Situation
Is Opinion of Great Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 23.—M. Poincaré's speech at Bar-le-Duc is not regarded here as materially altering the situation, and it was not delivered in time to prevent the mark making an upward jump from 5400 to 5012 to the pound by way of breaking the monotony of its continuous fall. Its acrimonious note is discounted by the realization that the speech was delivered in the Verdun region, made famous by the gallantry of Marshal Pétain's troops in the spring of 1916. Verdun to this country, above all to London, which has adopted it, rouses thrilling memories of all that it most admirable in its French ally, especially that persistence, week after week, in a devoted self-sacrifice by the French soldiers which made Verdun one of the great glories of France. It is therefore recognized that in this region, where the meaning of German aggression came so painfully home to France, a French Prime Minister may be excused if he expresses himself vehemently.

Position Unchanged
The speech therefore indicates merely that M. Poincaré himself stands where he did at London last week. It is not regarded as striking a clear note even on this. It had helpful phrases, but these were canceled by its general tone and the Allies therefore are still at the point of "agreeing to disagree." Scarcely any papers here comment on the speech, but it is interesting to find The London Times condemning M. Poincaré's tone very strongly, and declaring that he has missed a great opportunity. It doubts whether he has maturely considered the means of securing reparations, and whether, in attempting to secure them, (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Fascisti and Socialists
Have Daily Conflicts

By Special Cable
Rome, Aug. 23
ALTHOUGH the Fascisti's forces have been demobilized throughout the country, conflicts between the Fascisti and the Socialists are everyday events. On Monday the Fascisti tried to occupy the Seamen's Federation Home in Naples, but, being prevented by the military police, a battle followed with many wounded. As further trouble is feared, the port has been occupied by the military.

DAIL SUMMONED
TO MEET AT ONCEFree State Parliament to As-
semble, as a Consequence of
Michael Collins' Assassination

DUBLIN, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press).—It was announced this morning that, in view of the assassination of Michael Collins, the Dail Eireann will be summoned immediately to meet on Saturday of the present week.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government and the Irish National Army, was shot and killed from ambush at Bandon, County Cork, last night, a few hours after he had been given an ovation by the people of Cork City, who for the first time saw the Free State hero in the uniform of commander-in-chief.

Just 10 days ago Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, considered the head of the new administration, passed away in Dublin. Last night Michael Collins, the Free State's military genius, was killed at the moment when the dissipation of the irregular forces in the south was considered complete.

Youngest Government Leader
Michael Collins, whose name in Gaelic was Micheal Corleam, was probably the world's youngest government leader. He was an expert in finance and organization, and those who worked with him were unanimous in declaring that his grasp of such subjects was remarkable.

He was known all over Ireland as a man of vision, who never measured things from a narrow, partisan angle. As an organizer and administrator, he was credited with being superior to all of the other leaders in the Irish struggle.

Before the war he was an \$8-a-week bank clerk in London. He went to Ireland to join the British army, when the Sinn Féin rebellion occurred at Dublin in 1916. He then joined forces with the Irish Republicans.

He rapidly rose in the councils of Sinn Féin until he stood at the head of the military organization. British leaders declared that the rebellion that if they could capture Collins, they believed the militant campaign of the Sinn Féiners would soon collapse.

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today sent the following message to William T. Cosgrave, acting chairman of the Irish Provisional Government: "I deeply regret to hear of the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the Free State Army. In his death the Free State has lost a fearless soldier, a leader of great energy and devotion and a man of remarkable personal charm. Please convey to the members of your government my profound sympathy with them in their loss of one of Ireland's brilliant sons at a moment when Ireland most needed his special qualities of courage and resolution."

LITTLE ENTENTE MAY MAKE
NEW ALLIANCE AT MARIENBADJugoslavia, Tzechoslovakia and Rumania Said to Favor
Transfer of Their Support From France to Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Important possibilities are seen by some diplomats here as a result of a conference to be held at Marienbad beginning next Saturday. The participants will be Count Gaetano Manzoni, Italian Minister to Jugoslavia, and the prime ministers of Jugoslavia, Tzechoslovakia and Rumania, comprising the Little Entente, and the end in view of that of forming an alliance between Italy and the Little Entente both for political and military purposes.

It is pointed out that if this plan is carried out, it will have the effect of transferring from France to Italy the close support and co-operation of the three Balkan States which France has enjoyed.

"The proposed new alliance would have the effect of greatly altering the balance of power in Europe," said a diplomatist accredited to one of the four countries concerned. He added:

Probably I should be more nearly correct if I should say that its formation would restore, rather than alter, the balance, for at present the French group composed of France, Belgium, Poland and the Little Entente, is so powerful that Europe is out of balance. The reason that the nations of the Little Entente have been found willing to discuss terms of alliance with Italy is that the Paris Government has taken the position that all should be guided by the policy of France, and sometimes

AMITY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST
IS PUT UP TO JAPAN AND AMERICADr. Fujisawa, in Final Institute of Politics Lecture, De-
clares Upon Them Devolves Task of Keeping Peace

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23 (Staff Correspondence).—Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa of the Imperial University at Tokyo, in his final lecture before the Institute of Politics this morning, declared his belief that the United States and next to her Japan are the two nations best qualified for the task of placing the Oriental and the Occidental cultures on a basis of permanent peace.

"It is upon the United States," he said, "which emerged as the strongest and richest of the great powers out of the World War that history will focus hope in the future. Next to the United States stands Japan, to which Asia, if not the world, looks up for leadership in the great task of the fusion of Oriental and Occidental cultures."

The lecturer saw in the peace organizations of America and Japan a possible nucleus for the work of harmonizing East and West. "It would be folly," he said, "to assert that suspicion and distrust of other nations have disappeared in East or West. Unfortunately, there are many men all over the world who are trying to take advantage of these suspicions and distrusts and whose motive is incomprehensible to a man of honor and rectitude."

Sane Patriotism Needed
Dr. Fujisawa ventured the opinion that "while narrow patriotism is to be detested by all means, the true internationalism can be built only on the foundation of genuine patriotism." He said in part:

Nothing has been more disheartening in the post bellum conditions than the

BIG WAGE INCREASE
OFFERED TO MINERSNon-Union Field Operators
Would Restore Peak Figure
in Bituminous Region

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—Forty thousand bituminous miners in Westmoreland and Fayette counties today had before them an offer of increased wages equal to the highest the mining industry has ever paid.

In these two counties, generally known as the non-union field before the call of the miners' strike, many of the men are now organized and the eyes of the Nation today awaited developments from the heart of the bituminous region.

Union leaders representing 75 locals controlling more than 10,000 miners voted almost unanimously at Footdale, in Fayette County, to pass up the average increase of nearly \$2.50 a day until recognition of the union was accorded by the independent companies making the offer. Most of these men were striking employees of the H. C. Frick, and W. J. Rainey interests, two of the country's largest independent.

Mine operators today were prepared for a rush of returning miners and extra deputies were on hand to prevent disorder.

More than 2000 deputy sheriffs were reinforced by several companies of state police to maintain order in Fayette County. In Westmoreland County where the union had made little progress operators expected no trouble but were confident that the mines would be belching forth coal at a capacity rate before the week-end.

Under the new scale the wages of mule drivers are increased from \$5.30 to \$7.80 a day; pick miners from \$1.30 to \$1.54 a ton; machine-cut coal loaders from \$1.50 to \$2.10 per hundred bushels; coke drawers from \$1.40 to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

that policy conflicts with the self-interest of the Balkan group. The opinion has been gaining ground of late that there is a closer community of interests between Italy and the nations of the Little Entente than between them and France.

Another effect of far-reaching importance seen by the diplomatist in this new alignment of powers would be the fact that of necessity the difference between Italy and Jugoslavia must be composed finally before anything of that sort can be brought to pass.

"I think it ought to be easily possible for Italy and Jugoslavia to get together," he said. "There is much for both nations to gain by working together and much for them to lose by working against each other. The new alliance, if formed, ought to do away with the possibility of war over Fiume or the Adriatic. Without such an alliance, that possibility certainly exists."

Count Manzoni is understood definitely to have ascertained, through the Jugoslav Government, to which he is accredited, that the idea of alliance with Italy is agreeable to all three nations of the Little Entente, and while it is not believed that matters have progressed to the point where any definite formula has been drawn up, there seems little doubt that concrete proposals will be discussed at Marienbad.

CAPITAL TERMS
WAGE ADVANCES
PROSPERITY SIGNGeneral Improvement in Trade
Conditions Predicted When
Strikes Are Settled

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Official Washington sees in the wage increases announced by the United States Steel Corporation and other steel concerns an indication of the nation's returning prosperity, though the advances in this basic industry did not come as a surprise to the "business members" of the Cabinet. They have been pointing out signs of prosperity at every turn, the outlook being dimmed only by the railway strike.

Advices received by the Department of Labor are that within a few days bituminous coal production will rise to 10,000,000 tons a week, or more than enough to meet current needs, thus removing one deterrent of "good times." Assurance has been given by President Harding that every resource of the Government will be used to prevent a transportation tie-up.

Advance for Miners
Simultaneously comes the news from Westmoreland and Fayette counties in Pennsylvania of a raise in pay for between 30,000 and 40,000 coal miners there. The increase averages about 47 per cent. The advance of the steel corporation was 20 per cent for day labor, making the scale \$3.60 for a 10-hour day, instead of \$3 as heretofore. There is to be an "equitable adjustment" for other employees.

A spokesman for the Treasury De-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

PACIFIC MILLS MEET DEMANDS
OF THEIR TEXTILE OPERATIVESGreat Lawrence Factories Agree to Pay the Wages in
Effect Before Workers Went on Strike

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—The demands of the 20,000 textile strikers in the local mills practically were granted today by the Pacific Mills, the largest corporation affected by the textile strike which has been carried on for the past 22 weeks in protest against a 20 per cent cut in wages.

The Pacific Mills in their announcement state that the wages before the strike will be paid to the striking employees, and that there will be no discrimination against those who have taken an active part in the local strike. The wages will be effective Oct. 2 and retroactive to Sept. 1.

Although announcements of the granting of the demands of strikers have not as yet been made by the other mills affected by the strike, it is quite generally known that the eyes of the other mill men have been on the Pacific Mills, if being the largest concern affected by the strike, and that the terms which the Pacific granted would be the terms that the other mills would grant.

The employees of the worsted department of the Pacific Print Works and mechanical department of the Pacific Mills are given the old wage prior to March 22 under any conditions. This wage is known as the pre-strike wage. The cotton department is also granted the pre-strike wages but these

will reopen within the next few days.

GUATEMALA REVOLT BELIEVED THE WORK OF CONSERVATIVES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Arthur H. Geissler, American Minister to Guatemala, reports to the State Department that martial law has been declared again in many parts of Guatemala following revolutionary outbreaks.

Mr. Geissler states that the uprisings were suppressed easily, but that they were of a nature which indicated unity of organization. According to his report, it is believed that the conservative element has been engaged in exciting revolt among the working classes.

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WETS CAPITALIZING
FOREIGN-BORN HABIT
TO WIN BACK SALOONSection of Country Containing 90 Per Cent of
Newcomers Flooded With Propaganda
to Discredit Benefits of Dry LawsCHURCH UNDERTAKES CAMPAIGN
TO REVEAL TRUTH OF PROHIBITIONPamphlet Printed in Four Languages Will Be Distributed
Among 15,000,000 Residents Throughout
Industrial Areas

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests are conducting a campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment through propaganda in the press and election to Congress of a working force made up from all parties hostile to prohibition.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—To show that the ultimate result of any modification of existing prohibition laws will be the return of saloons, a campaign has been undertaken to put the facts into the hands of those most easily influenced by the beer and wine propaganda of the liquor interests—that is the 15,000,000 foreign-born residents of the country.

Before national prohibition became effective, 90 per cent of the wet territory—that which had not been affected in some way by local legislation restricting liquor sales—was the northeastern United States, a triangular section bounded by Massachusetts, North Dakota and Mis-

souri. Into this territory was crowded 90 per cent of those 15,000,000 foreign-born residents. The wet interests, capitalizing the customs and habits of life of these people in their home countries, and hoping to deceive them as to the beneficial effects of prohibition, have flooded this section of the country with their propaganda about "restrictions of personal liberty."

Church Combats Efforts
In an effort to combat this bold stroke toward nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment, the Methodist Episcopal Church has started a counter-propaganda movement to enlighten these foreign-born residents regarding "the truth about prohibition."

An eight-page pamphlet printed in Italian, Russian, Polish and Lithuanian, is now being widely circulated by the Methodists throughout the United States and especially in sections where the foreign-born are congested. These pamphlets will be followed by editions in other languages. The pamphlet, written originally by a man of foreign extraction who had traveled extensively and has been educated in the United States and other countries. He told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he wrote it first in English in such a manner as to be capable of translation into other tongues. "To meet the attitude of the people for whom the message is primarily intended," the pamphlet, in English, reads:

Prohibition in the United States
(By an American of Foreign Extraction)
The ravages from the use of alcoholic beverages had become so great a social evil in the United States that the American people to adopt at first, regulations and, as these failed to diminish the plague, the people demanded more drastic measures. After having exhausted every other means to control the liquor traffic the people of America through their duly elected representatives adopted prohibition of alcohol as a measure, as the only effective remedy.

Prohibition is the inevitable outcome of American morals and the direct product of Christianity. The Christian churches have looked with dismay upon the product of the liquor traffic in America.

It is necessary to understand that the liquor traffic is not constituted by a few barrels of beer, wine or whiskey but that is a well-organized commercial enterprise managed by men and women who for their own material gain cater to the appetites of the victims of alcohol and instill the thirst for alcoholic beverages into the youth of the land in order to rear a crop of customers for tomorrow.

This is contrary to all principles of the Christian churches and the morals of this country which is a Christian nation. Christian churches have looked down upon the liquor traffic as being antagonistic and directly opposed to the ideals of Christianity, the churches united in a concerted action to uproot this evil and settle the question of alcoholism once and forever. If we have prohibition today it is because it was willed by the American people, and in this country where the people rule supreme, they obtain the laws for which they work.

Children vs. Saloons
Prohibition had its inception in the small towns, where the parents were confronted with the dilemma as to whether they were to leave their children from the saloon or sacrifice saloons. Of course, the parents saved their children and voted to abolish the saloons. The churches always took a leading part in this work. Not only did they take an active stand against the saloon and intemperance in general but they organized, as the Methodist Episcopal Church has done, temperance societies to bring about the complete destruction of the saloon.

The people soon realized that a community which had no saloons but was surrounded by other communities with saloons could not altogether be free from the evil effects of alcoholism. They agitated, and educated their fellow citizens regarding the drink evil and reared children which had no appetite for alcohol. In this manner town after town accepted prohibition, in different forms, until the "dry" area spread from the small community to the county and from the county to the State. We find that one year before

AMERICAN FACTORIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The establishment of American branch factories in Canada continues this year to a greater extent than ever. Among the American industries to locate in Canada within the past few months, according to information collected by the Montreal Board of Trade, have been a copper and brass concern at Toronto, cutlery manufacturers at Hamilton and Welland, electric bulbs at Oshawa, hosiery at Guelph, automobile plants at Sarnia and Windsor, auto tire plants at Hamilton, all in Ontario; silk dyeing and finishing at Drummondville, and textile dyeing at St. John's and silk mills at Cowansville, in Quebec.

National Prohibition went into effect. 33 States had already accepted prohibition and many counties and townships in many other States were "dry." This is shown in the two maps given in this tract.

We have had prohibition now for over two years and while it takes many years to enforce any law thoroughly we find that prohibition is already over 60 per cent effective. All over the country, with but very few exceptions, we find reductions of crime, especially crime generally attributed to alcohol. There has been a tremendous decrease in drunkenness. Insanity due to alcoholism has decreased until it has reached a low level never before known in the history of the country.

The saloon, without doubt the most awful sore and blight upon the life of this land, is fast disappearing. In the City of New York, which is acknowledged to be the most difficult place to enforce prohibition, we find that over 6000 saloons have already disappeared and the premises are now being occupied by restaurants, grocery stores, butcher shops, or selling furniture and music, and sometimes banks have replaced the old saloon.

New Race Arising

But the greatest benefit of prohibition will be seen within a very few years when our children who are being born of sober parents and are reared by mothers and fathers who are striving to them a fair chance, will grow up without being tempted on every street corner by a saloon. America is rearing a new race of children, uneducated by the petting of and inclinations toward alcoholism.

Because prohibition is more effective than any kind of regulation of the liquor traffic which has ever been tried anywhere, the brewers and distillers, who owned eight out of every ten saloons having lost all the revenue which they derived from the sale of liquor are working today with all sorts of means to regain what they lost. Organizations purporting to advocate personal liberty are in fact endeavoring to keep the liquor traffic to achieve their end.

One of the most dastardly means which they have adopted is to exploit the foreign element, especially those people in this country who are not acquainted with American customs and manners; they are trying to induce these people by example and sometimes

by intimidation to violate an American law or to enlist in a movement to break down law and order and all which is noble and lofty in the life of the American.

Today it is not a question of prohibition which is facing us because prohibition has been written into the Constitution, which is the foundation of the United States. It was done in the proper and legal way and has been supported by the highest authority in the country, the United States Supreme Court. The question before us now is whether we, the people, native born or foreign, will obey American laws.

It behooves all, especially those of us who are born beyond the frontiers of this country but who are enjoying the generous hospitality granted to all by a great and magnanimous race, to obey implicitly all the laws of the country of which we are either citizens or guests. Especially is this true of those of us who have children, and expect to live in peace in this country. Not only is America justified in demanding our obedience to her laws but it is our duty to do our utmost for the welfare of this land and to support this Government with all the means at our disposal and on every occasion.

In short we ought to avail ourselves of the privilege to help America make obedience to the law the political religion of the country and heed the words of the greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln, when he said:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. Let every American remember that to violate the law is to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother and father, let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice."

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church will furnish quantities at cost of production to any organization wishing to distribute copies of the pamphlet.

Head of Editorial Association Finds Press Is Coming to Support of Prohibition

Jokes and slurs at prohibition are fast disappearing from the small daily and weekly newspapers of the United States. The self-styled "joke columns" know them less and less. Cartoonists do not find them so amusing. They appear less often as smartly-written news stories and editorial paragraphs. Indeed, the country publisher has a new attitude toward this variety of anti-prohibition humor. J. C. Brimblecom, of Newton, Mass., president of the National Editorial Association, said today in summarizing the press viewpoint to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Brimblecom, who has just returned from the convention of the Newspaper Editorial Association at Missoula, Mont., was speaking of the far-reaching results of a statement that he had made there.

Law Must Be Upheld

"The newspapers of this country," he said in an address to the country editors at Missoula, "have a great opportunity at the present time to give substantial aid to the cause of law and order by refusing to publish any of the so-called jokes at the Eighteenth Amendment. Whatever you or I may say or think as individuals of the merits or demerits of prohibition, we must never forget that it is the fundamental law of the land and is entitled to the same respect as the laws against murder, theft, or treason."

On his return to Newton, Mr. Brimblecom found many letters from publishers throughout the United States, who praise his stand on the Eighteenth Amendment and promise adherence to his recommendation. A great number of clippings have come to him as well from every variety of newspaper, commending his stand both editorially and in the news columns. A portion of Mr. Brimblecom's address has been read into the Congressional Record. All this would indicate that the editors and publishers of the country are rallying more and more to the support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"These incidents show a change in the feeling of the country publisher toward prohibition," said Mr. Brimblecom. "The smaller press of the Nation has never attacked it, but now they are coming to the more positive view that this law must be supported just as stoutly as any other. It has been the big metropolitan dailies that have attacked and still attack prohibition."

Possibility of Propaganda

"How the prohibition joke, more hackneyed than the old mother-in-law witticism, continues to amuse many big dailies is beyond my comprehension. Can it be that the big dailies are the victims of publicity men?"

Although disclaiming that all this enthusiastic rallying could be the result of his Missoula speech, Mr. Brimblecom pointed out that since he made it jokes about prohibition have been barred from motion pictures by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. By action of the larger vaudeville circuits, they have been practically excluded from the vaudeville stage also.

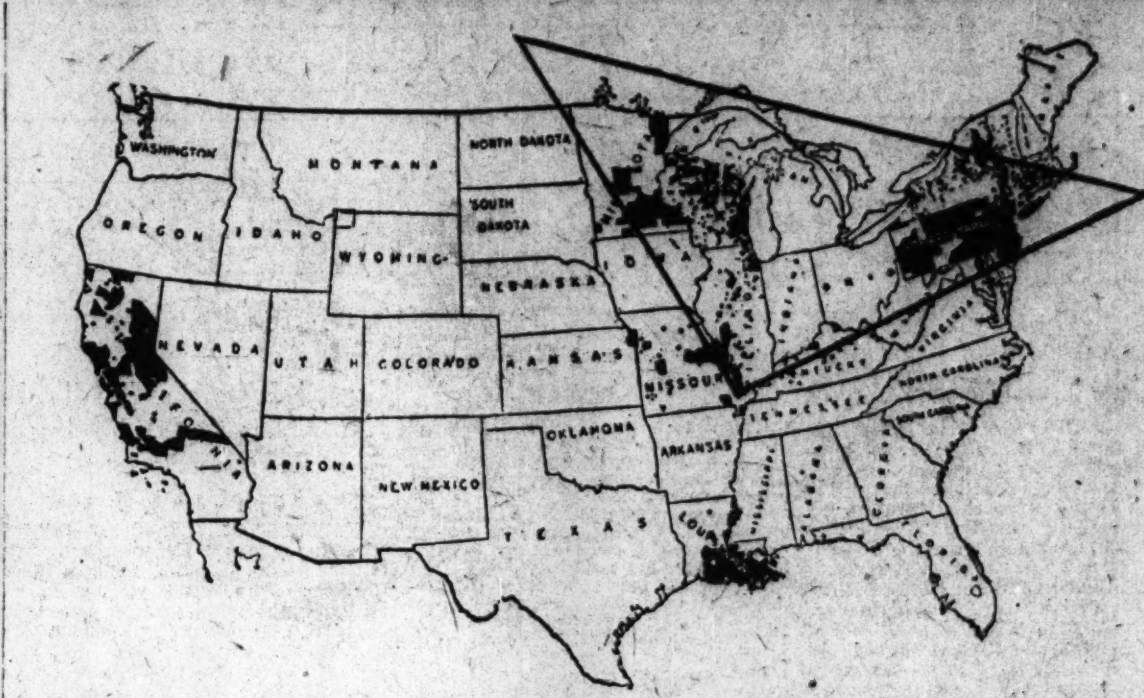
"In view of the fact that these jokes are disappearing from vaudeville, moving pictures and smaller newspapers," Mr. Brimblecom said, "I feel that before long the large city papers will come into line. They will realize the folly of continuing this worn-out attack upon a portion of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 3 cents (in Greater Boston 5 cents). Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Wet and Dry Map of United States, White Section Showing Territory Which Had Become Dry by Referendum or State Legislative Action Prior to Adoption of National Prohibition. Within Triangle Bounded by North Dakota, Missouri and Massachusetts, Constituting 90 Per Cent of Wet Territory Before Prohibition, Dwell 90 Per Cent of the Foreign-Born Residents

RENT RAISING IN NEW YORK IS HABIT, SAYS CITY EXPERT

Committee on Profiteering Has Broader Powers to Curb Activities of Unjust Landlords

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—New York landlords are raising rents this October "for no reason whatever except that they have acquired the habit," said Miss Nellie Grant of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Rent Profiteering. The raise in rents during the last four years has covered any increase in operation cost and taxes and further demands of the landlord now are based solely on a desire for higher returns on their investments, according to Miss Grant.

Miss Grant, who has been with the committee since its organization four years ago, declares that many of the landlords who will be brought before the court in October are "repeaters," men who have attempted unjustifiable increases each year of the committee's existence. Such landlords will find the committee better equipped than ever to deal with them, for the new laws give power which is being utilized to the utmost for the protection of tenants who are asked exorbitant rents. An unusual feature of this fall is the appeal by landlords to the committee. A number of them have consulted the committee on contemplated increases and in several instances it is the landlord who has asked the committee to bring the tenants into court to settle the question of rates.

The arbitration powers of the committee are evident in several of the recently settled cases. The tenants of one two-family house were asked to pay an increase from \$103 to \$125 monthly. The case was settled by a raise per month of \$3.33 and the landlord gave leases for a year at that figure. In another case a \$5 increase was granted, where a landlord had attempted to raise the tenants from \$89 to \$125.

The tenants in a Brooklyn apartment house came before the committee to protest over the action of their landlord in demanding a \$25 increase. The apartments of five rooms and bath rented a few years ago for \$25. Two years ago the rent was raised to \$40 and this year the landlord asked for \$65. The committee allowed him \$45. "Many landlords are asking for increases to make up for the years when their profits were small," says Miss Grant. "During the few years prior to the war there was a great slump in real estate values in New York City. Now that higher rates of rent have been established landlords are trying to make up all at once for those lean years."

Such landlords will find the committee better equipped than ever to deal with them, for the new laws give power which is being utilized to the utmost for the protection of tenants who are asked exorbitant rents.

An unusual feature of this fall is the appeal by landlords to the committee. A number of them have consulted the committee on contemplated increases and in several instances it is the landlord who has asked the committee to bring the tenants into court to settle the question of rates.

The arbitration powers of the committee are evident in several of the recently settled cases. The tenants of one two-family house were asked to pay an increase from \$103 to \$125 monthly. The case was settled by a raise per month of \$3.33 and the landlord gave leases for a year at that figure. In another case a \$5 increase was granted, where a landlord had attempted to raise the tenants from \$89 to \$125.

The tenants in a Brooklyn apartment house came before the committee to protest over the action of their landlord in demanding a \$25 increase. The apartments of five rooms and bath rented a few years ago for \$25. Two years ago the rent was raised to \$40 and this year the landlord asked for \$65. The committee allowed him \$45. "Many landlords are asking for increases to make up for the years when their profits were small," says Miss Grant. "During the few years prior to the war there was a great slump in real estate values in New York City. Now that higher rates of rent have been established landlords are trying to make up all at once for those lean years."

The operators today were pointing to the appeal with which they prefaced the terms of their first proposals, in which they said that a serious shortage of anthracite has been created already and that further idleness would simply aggravate the situation, and in the end force the householder to use other fuel temporarily "to the ultimate detriment of the industry and those it employs."

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PARENTS IGNORING SCHICK TEST PLEA

Advocates Plan New Drive for Fall—Medical Men Split on Efficacy

The Schick testing and immunization campaign of the Boston Health Department is meeting with small and indifferent response from parents of school children who have been urged to submit their children for examination and inoculation as an alleged preventive against diphtheria, according to officials in charge of this work. Out of a total of 190,000 pupils in Greater Boston, only 3438 had been submitted for treatment between the opening of the campaign in May and July 31.

Of these, 523 were found "susceptible," representing very meager results for the summer and a low per cent of "positives" showing any signs of diphtheria whatever, according to the Schick test, and in direct refutation of claims that an epidemic was imminent. Thus far in August about 3500 children have been treated, 1402 of them in a single day.

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but clinical experience is the court of last resort. As to experience, the Journal of the American Medical Association of June 4, 1921, page 1407 says: "An experiment in a carefully supervised orphan asylum has taught us that diphtheria in epidemic form can occur among immunized children."

"Even if the Schick test were harmless, no physician of experience and knowledge of the facts can honestly say that the so-called immunizing series of toxin-antitoxin inoculations are harmless for it has killed and injured a good many people, mostly children."

Citizens Demand Hearing on School Medical Practices

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, an organization opposed to compulsory medicine, has requested an open hearing before the Board of Education of New York City, or a committee of the board, on the subject of properly safeguarding the health of children in the public schools, and of protecting the schools against being used for the advancement of sectarian medical practices.

The request was made to Clarence E. Meloney, acting superintendent of schools, in the following letter:

Replying to your letter of Aug. 18, would say that the statement of Doctors Blauner and Orgel, referring to the removal of tonsils and adenoids, that "a strict admonition is given the mother that the child must be removed or the child will be excluded from school," and the later declaration by Dr. Orgel in substantiation of his previous statement, that he sees an average of 200 or 300 of these cases a week and that he knows such threats are being made by nurses of the Health Department, comes from an authoritative source and we do not believe that you would want to question the veracity, accuracy and good faith of Doctors Blauner and Orgel in this connection.

The charges by Doctors Blauner and Orgel are of a very serious character, not only because there is no authority in law for making such threats, but also because of the control even among physicians as to whether or not the present tendency toward the wholesale removal of tonsils and adenoids is justified.

Our purpose in writing you was to call attention to the manner in which the public schools are being used as a means of inducing parents to submit their children to sectarian medical treatment. Tonsillectomy is only one of the controversial medical practices which are being urged upon children in the public schools.

The question of the Schick test and toxin anti-toxin is just as controversial and in that case the Board of Education has allowed its name to be used on the circular to parents issued jointly by the Department of Health and the Department of Education. We believe that the question of properly safeguarding the health of children in the public school and of safeguarding schools against being used for the advancement of sectarian medical practices is a subject of such paramount importance as to justify an open hearing before the Board of Education or a committee appointed for that purpose. If such a hearing is granted the writer will arrange to appear before the board and your inviting a representative of the local Health Department to be present also.

MAINE GOVERNOR SEEKS COAL PRIORITY

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 23.—Gov. Percival P. Baxter has made an appeal to the federal fuel administrator, asking that Maine be given the same preferences that has been given certain of the northwestern states. Conditions of climate and transfer are much the same in Maine as in the northwest, he says.

"Climatic conditions in Maine make our fuel problem a unique one," says Governor Baxter. "A large percentage of coal coming to our State is shipped by water to points on the Kennebec, Penobscot and St. Croix rivers. These rivers are closed by ice on or about Nov. 15, and if coal is to come through the normal channels the winter's supply of the communities served from river points must all be delivered prior to the date in question."

CANADIAN PLANTS JOIN

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The consolidation recently of the manufacturing and distributing resources of the Dominion Oxygen Company, Ltd., and the Natural Gas Products, Ltd., gives Canada one of the largest organizations of its kind on the continent. The business is to be conducted under the name of the Dominion Oxygen Company, Ltd., now operating plants at Montreal and Toronto, and acetylene plants at Merriton, Winnipeg and Shawinigan Falls. In addition the company controls oxygen and acetylene distributing stations at Hamilton, Windsor and Quebec.

RADICALS' ARREST FOLLOWS MEETING

Raid on Session of Communists Yields Federal Officers Much "Red" Literature

BRIDGEMAN, Mich., Aug. 23.—Fifteen alleged members of the Communist Party of America are under arrest today following a raid on a meeting in which they were participating in the woods near here yesterday.

Federal officers and Berrien County deputies captured the men, after they had received information, it was said, that 76 reputed radicals were in session.

The raiders seized a large quantity of literature which they said indicated a purpose of utilizing the coal and rail strikes as a means of obtaining control of government property.

The papers indicated also, it was added, that the meeting here, was preliminary to the National Convention of the Trades Educational League and National Workers' party to be held in Chicago Aug. 27-28.

The suspects were surrounded in a ravine and capitulated without a struggle.

Officials said all would be charged formally with conspiracy against the Government.

Those arrested included C. E. Ruthenberg of Cleveland, executive secretary of the Workers Party of America; Max Lerner, Seattle; Charles Krumbine, New York; T. R. Sullivan, St. Louis; E. McMillin, St. Louis; Thomas Flaherty, New York; Caleb Harrison, Chicago, and C. Nordling, Portland, Ore.

Officers believe the meeting had attracted a larger gathering, but that the main body of the men had left upon receiving advice of the impending raid.

NORWAY INTERESTED IN SHIP ARBITRATION

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The keenest interest is shown here in the arbitration taking place at The Hague between the United States Government and the so-called Christiania group of shipowners, concerning their 15 contracts placed with United States yards and which the United States Shipping Board requisitioned in 1917.

The claim is for about \$15,000,000. The American advocates of the Norwegian shipowners, who arrived in Christiania on board the Stavangerfjord, comprise Walter Fisher, Edward B. Burling, Dean G. Acheson and George Ruben.

A number of Norwegians accompanied these American advocates to The Hague, including representatives of the Norwegian Government, the Norwegian Foreign Office and Norwegian shipping.

NEW HEAD SELECTED FOR GRAND TRUNK

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway System held in Montreal, W. D. Robb was appointed ranking vice-president of the company with the title of vice-president and general manager. Mr. Robb will take up the duties of the president, Howard G. Kelley, whose resignation has been accepted by the Dominion Government. W. D. Robb is the first native-born Canadian to be called upon to occupy the chief executive office on the Grand Trunk railway system. He is also the first chief executive of the Grand Trunk to have risen step by step, with unbroken service, from an apprenticeship in the company.

THE August Fur Sale

Throughout this month, the B & M offers liberal reductions on what we believe to be the largest and finest collection of furs in Central Illinois. A small payment and we will hold it in cold storage until wanted.

THE PARKER STUDIO
204 Columbia Road, Springfield, Mass.
Telephone Columbia 9377

Photographer
Copying, Enlarging, Framing of all kinds. Photographs made at your home if desired.

Envelopes
We manufacture and sell all kinds of envelopes. We are now selling and get our best prices. Write for sample book.

THE BEARD OF RALPH HAYS
Prices including postage: Pennants 50c; 10c; 25c; 50c; 100c; 200c; 500c; 1000c; 2000c; 5000c; 10000c; 20000c; 50000c; 100000c; 200000c;

AUSTRIANS DEMONSTRATING CONFIDENCE IN THEIR COUNTRY

Continued Drop in Currency Fails to Daunt Courage—
Ample Resources to Assure Prosperity

By STANLEY HIGH

In Austria one is impressed by the fact—not apparent in all of the countries of Europe—that the people are making a desperate effort to extricate themselves from the chaos in which the repeatedly collapsing currency has plunged them. They have made desperate efforts before, it is true—efforts which availed little enough. But still by some new plan or other they return to the seemingly hopeless task of lifting themselves back to prosperity. That they are on the verge of exhaustion is evident.

Austrians who appreciate the realities of the present situation know that new governments with new and elaborate projects for the Nation's redemption can, of themselves, accomplish little. They know, furthermore, that a loan, however large, could, of itself, accomplish little more. The five simultaneously, might provide a respite from recurring catastrophes during which the slow process of economic restoration might be begun.

Internal Shortcomings
By no means all of the blame for the present situation rests on those nations who refused to co-operate with Austria in her necessary post-war readjustments. It must be borne in mind, also, that these countries had and have serious problems of their own to solve, and the protection and development of their own industries furnishes one of the first steps in their solution. In Austria political, as well as economic, factors played a great part. To meet the needs of the moment the products of state enterprises were sold at far below cost prices.

The product of Austrian labor was sent into neighboring markets to undersell native production and invite the barriers which were quickly erected. And to meet every new situation more paper money was issued, a little effort made to bring about a speedy transition to normal conditions by a restriction of the pernicious financial policy, until restriction of any kind now is well-nigh impossible.

Yet Austria is highly industrialized, with resources amply sufficient for her own self-support once a stable economic order is restored. Comparative statistics furnished by Dr. Friedrich Herz, counselor to the Cabinet of Austria, and, doubtless, the Nation's leading authority on economic and industrial problems, reveal the fundamental strength of the country. Bohemia, at the present time, counts 500,000 more inhabitants than Austria and is much richer in soil and coal. But Austria, on the other hand is far in the lead in iron ore, forests, water-power, trade, and banking.

Weakness in Agriculture
The weak point in Austria's economic structure is agriculture. If the Austrian peasant were as expert a farmer as the Swiss, Austria would be nearly independent of foreign food supplies. Switzerland in certain years of the war produced from two-thirds to four-fifths of her entire food consumption and it must be taken into account that Austria has, per head of population, 50 per cent more arable land than Switzerland.

Despite these potential resources, however, Austrian currency has continued to decrease in value. Two weeks before I reached Vienna the dollar was worth in the neighborhood of 20,000 kroner. By the time of my arrival one dollar purchased 36,000 kroner. From the point of view of the tourist, comfortably or even, in ordinary circumstances, inadequately supplied with American currency, the cost of living was ridiculously low. A room at the hotel cost but a few cents a night, meals 15, 20 or 25 cents.

For the Austrian people, however, the situation is entirely different. When one sees the extravagant luxury of foreign visitors to Vienna, on the one hand, and the great suffering of the Austrian people, on the other, it is easy to understand the reasons for the great riots.

For many whose incomes are more definitely fixed the situation—with each new fall of the krone—becomes increasingly desperate. And for no one is there any incentive to save. The wife of a professor in Vienna University told me that, at great sacrifice, she had saved sufficient money to enable her to go to the country for three weeks—when the new drop in the krone swept away her savings and made a vacation impossible.

Comparative Budget Figures
The following budget prepared May 15 by the American Relief Administration and supplemented by the Society of Friends with the corresponding data for the month of June indicates the seriousness of the situation.

balance of order may be introduced into the nation's finances. The new Government has abandoned, temporarily at least, the idea of an early and sufficient loan.

New Budget Balancing
The second part of the proposed program is devoted to balancing the state budget, first by rigidly restricting expenditures to the absolute minimum, and, secondly, by increasing the state revenues. An Abbauskommisar (Commissioner for the Decrease of Offices) has been given powers similar to those powers held by Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes in America and Sir Eric Geddes in England, and it is thought he will be able to cut down the total staff of officials from 10 to 15 per cent. The industrial enterprises which heretofore have been operated by the state at a loss are to be turned over to private enterprises. Altogether it is believed a saving of some 50,000,000 crowns a year can be thus effected.

Taxes and customs are to be substantially raised. A general sales tax will bring another 26,000,000,000 crowns of revenue, and many additional indirect taxes will increase the state revenues by about 200,000,000,000 crowns annually. On direct taxes, which have almost reached the limits of the taxable power of the population, no new increases are proposed.

The publication of this scheme for Austria's financial salvation caused an immediate appreciation of the crown and a remarkable increase in the confidence of the Austrian people. Since this first announcement, however, the financial situation in Germany—with which Austria is inseparably linked—took a turn for the worse.

Whether or not the new program, in the face of the latest drop of the currency, will be put through is a matter of considerable doubt. But that the Austrian people are ready to make any sacrifice in order to restore stability to their nation, has been demonstrated repeatedly. Without a foreign loan, however, all of their own efforts will continue to be unavailing and so, hoping for this aid, they continue their struggles.

BELGIUM RAISES BAR TO SOVIET VISITORS

HERBESTHAL, Belgium, Aug. 23.—M. Tchitcherine, Russian Foreign Minister, a 1 several Soviet colleagues, proceeding to London on the Cologne-Ostend express, were refused access to Belgian territory yesterday and had to return to Cologne as they had failed to obtain the visé of the Belgian Consul in Cologne.

The Soviet Minister argued that his party was only passing through Belgium, with no intention of stopping, but the frontier officials were obstinate and the Russians had to leave the train.

Inheritance taxes offer a vast reservoir of potential income to the United States Government and to the governments of the individual states comprising the Union. They have been termed, with much reason, the most just of all taxes, in that they overturn the present system, which to great extent places the heaviest burden upon the small estate owner, and places the largest responsibility upon those persons holding the largest estates.

These are a summary of the views of John W. Huse, assistant director of the Massachusetts State Inheritance Tax Department and author of several pamphlets on inheritance tax laws. In many instances vast wealth has been accumulated at the expense of the people, and Mr. Huse said that a portion of this exploited wealth should be returned to the people, indirectly by tax contributions to their government. He added:

All forms of taxation except the inheritance tax have been increased until they practically have reached the limit. It is necessary to raise greater amounts of money in the future, the Government must turn to the inheritance laws for help. Inheritance taxes in most states are very lenient but increasing governmental expenses will demand much higher percentages than now exist. It is right that the inheritance tax should yield a much greater amount for the upkeep of the Government, and I believe, in view of the benefits received by the state from the money of men never have worked, such a tax can be imposed to a greater degree with perfect right and at the same time keep intact the fundamental of contribution in proportion to means. By doubling the Massachusetts inheritance tax it would make possible the decrease of the burden on the small land owner on whom the weight of taxation falls the heaviest. That is, if \$14,000,000 had been raised instead of 7,000,000 in 1921, the increase would have cut down the amount necessary to be raised by the income tax and the real estate tax. The state tax on real estate, which is in addition to the county and city tax, amounted to \$14,000,000 last year and the state income tax yielded almost \$15,000,000. The total of the two taxes was about \$29,000,000 and only \$22,000,000 need have been raised, if the extra \$7,000,000 had been acquired by the inheritance tax. In the past five years the Massachusetts income tax yielded \$75,679,621 and the state real estate tax \$61,000,000, while the inheritance tax has amounted to only \$26,674,758 and yet the fortunes



An Indian Brave Plowing on the Prairie

FRANCE UNANIMOUS IN ITS APPROVAL OF POINCAIRE SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

he may not inflict upon France, and upon Europe other losses than those he would inflict upon himself. "Had the spirit that made the road to Verdun a way of triumph to France and for the whole allied cause really informed M. Poincaré's speech it might have taught him that a voluntary sacrifice for an exalted end is not always barren, and that courage, which compels the admiration of the world is sometimes as necessary and as fruitful in the time of peace as when armed hosts are defending the soil of their fatherland." In some quarters here there is not expected to be any substantial change in the aspect of affairs until political Paris has decided its course.

Divergence of Opinion
There, according to reports here, a keen struggle is going on between the school which demands the exercise of force against Germany, led momentarily by the by no means temperamentally intransigent Poincaré and Lönchewski, who favor a compromise between the German Ruhr coal industry and the Lorraine iron mines. M. Poincaré's references to the Bradbury-Mauler mission are not regarded here as helpful to the Reparations Commission and the hopes reposed in some quarters on the Reparations Commission, which seemed desirous of covering itself with glory by finding a way out of the deadlock for the governments it represents, are fading. The question is asked whether the Bradbury-Mauler mission is doing anything more in Berlin than the Guarantees Committee did, and whether its report will not go the same way as the Guarantees Committee's. In other words, whether the Reparations Commission, which represents the governments, can accomplish what the governments themselves have failed to accomplish. This of course brings up the question of another conference, such as the Belgians want at Brussels.

Half of Canada's 100,000 Indians are to be found in the two provinces of Ontario and British Columbia; the other half is divided among the seven provinces. In addition to these there are some 5000 odd in the Yukon and northwest territories. It is very interesting, in the same Indian village, to note the difference in the dwellings of those who may be said to belong to the past generation and those who belong to the future. On the Val Des Island, across from Campbell River, on the northern point of Vancouver Island, there are the Cape Mudge Indians, with Billy Assu, their chief. The houses in this colony on Cape Mudge straggle in two rows. The first are mere shacks, unpainted, tumbling apart through lack of repairs, and, in many cases, not very clean; the second are smart frame houses, two stories high, painted (in weird and wonderful colors, it is true) with neat yards and fences, with bits of gardens carefully tended, and with many conveniences. The furnishings of every house on that row included a victrola. The only difficulty about that was that usually every machine was started at the same time, and the noise resembled a chorus of wildcats.

Although the Indians of this colony were not farmers, but fishermen, nevertheless it is true that the principal source of income for Indian on the whole during the past year was their farms. The area of land actually under cultivation was 221,800 acres, an increase of 3800 acres over 1920. Despite unfavorable conditions, 1,488,000 bushels of grain were harvested, as well as 610,900 bushels of roots and 151,026 tons of hay. Yet the Indian is not supposed to be industrious, but a lazy, good-for-nothing. At least so modern story writers would have us believe!

The "Signs of the Times" may be noted in the advance of education among the Canadian Indians, and especially in the fact that the tribes themselves last year contributed \$47,296 toward their own schools. Large sums of money have been spent also by the Canadian Government in erecting commodious, up-to-date, technical and industrial schools for

taxed have amounted to \$550,490,764. Certainly a much greater sum than \$26,000,000 might have been realized from such a huge figure and still not have been unbearable or even noticeable to the beneficiaries.

Massachusetts has a very moderate inheritance law which makes allowance for the nearness of relationship of beneficiaries, the highest rate being only 12 per cent of inheritances valued at \$1,000,000 or over. The Massachusetts state law became effective Sept. 1, 1907 and since that time the amount derived from this form of tax has steadily increased from \$357,529 in 1908 to \$7,322,947 in 1921. The amount collected in 1922 is expected to equal that of the best year, 1921. The property of 2725 estates valued at \$118,487,236 was taxed in 1920, a slack year, which yielded \$4,607,663, while in 1921 the number of estates taxed reached 2913. Massachusetts, like many states, exempts from taxation legacies to charities whenever the charity is incorporated under the laws of the State and regardless of whether the charity spends the money inside the State or not. Exemption should apply only to charities spending their funds within the State, for only in this way is the State relieved of some of the burden of maintaining charitable institutions.

In addition to the state tax is the federal inheritance tax, a war measure, varying from 1 per cent of estates valued at \$50,000 to 25 per cent of those valued at \$10,000,000 or more, and unlike the state laws it does not make allowance for the degree of relationship of the beneficiaries. Several of the southern states—Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and New Mexico—have no inheritance taxes. Many people contend that inheritance laws do not go far enough, effort being made to increase the percentage of taxation on estates exceeding a certain sum. The federal law makes no effort to increase the 25 per cent rate over estates valued at \$10,000,000 and Massachusetts sets her limit at \$1,000,000, while many states tax at a flat rate of 5 per cent on everything over \$500. In the last instance the rate on an estate of \$500 is the same as on that of \$5,000,000. In other words no attempt is made to distribute the burden of taxation, and the theory of contribution in proportion to means on which the equality of taxation is based, as Adam Smith, the great British economist, said, has been entirely overlooked and disregarded.

The Increasing Industry and Prosperity of Canadian Indians

THE march of civilization is not supposed generally to have affected the Indian in Canada; yet it has, to a surprising degree. Perhaps novelists are to blame for the flavor of barbarism which still surrounds the bronzed first inhabitants of North America, for certainly an Indian of the past, with his war paint and feathers, is a more entertaining figure for a story than the present-day Indian, who has absorbed enough of the white man's civilization to have lost, in a great degree, his attractiveness as an ornament for fiction.

The report of the Department of Indian Affairs in Canada, for the year 1921, shows the Indian today to be as sound, physically, and of much superior mental type to that common in the last century. Fortunately for Canada, most of the Indians have chosen agriculture for their occupation, although many still make a practice of collecting furs and selling them to the Hudson's Bay Company, as they did in the historic past. Quite contrary to the general impression, the financial status of the Canadian Indian today is rising. Their wealth in real and personal property was estimated by the Government at \$68,502,140 in 1921, as compared with \$67,915,077 in 1920, or an average per capita of \$682.06.

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Fine Cotton.....	\$1.65
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SCOUT AND GUIDE CAMP IS SUCCESS

Large and Enthusiastic Attendance at Ringsjon Lake, Scania

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The Swedes, and the Danes too, but more especially the former, undoubtedly are cut out for scouts and guides, for they love the open air life.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the big camp meeting at the beautiful and picturesque Ringsjon lake in Scania was a decided success. There were present 478 scouts and 422 guides, in two separate camps, and about 200 teachers, some in the capacity of instructors, others to see and learn. This camp meeting had a special motto and purpose: "Gymnastics for all," or as someone suggested, "camp sport" or "Scout sport" for all.

Reveille sounded at 6:30, then came breakfast, followed by a long and strenuous day of gymnastics and games for the young, and instruction classes for the leaders.

CIVIL CODE PLANNED
TOKYO, July 23.—According to Baron Doi, Governor General of Formosa, who is in Tokyo for negotiation with the Central Government regarding the next fiscal year's estimates for Formosa, a civil code similar to that in force in Japan will shortly be introduced in the island in the hope of eliminating all discrimination between the islanders and the Chinese residents in the island.

RUM-RUNNERS ARE SOLD
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The fishing schooners Viking and Victor seized by customs authorities when they were caught smuggling whisky into this port, were sold at auction yesterday by Federal Marshal Hecet. The Victor brought \$5300 and the Viking \$1450.

Pageant Will Depict Great Lakes History

To Be Sent on Tour Through Cities in That Region Next Year

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).—Depiction of the history of the Great Lakes region by means of an extensive pageant, for the presentation of which the Inland Waterways Pageant Guild now is being formed, is planned for 1923. This plan had its inception in the success of the pageant, "The Spirit of Dante in America," presented recently in Buffalo. Decision was then made to extend the scope of the pageant, and to present it next summer in the cities of the Great Lakes states.

Eric Snoden, one-time stage-manager for Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, has been asked to direct the pageant. Mrs. John G. Wicker of Buffalo, who wrote the words for the Dante pageant, has been requested to act in a similar capacity in connection with the historical spectacle on a larger scale. Charles Wakefield Cadman, it is expected, will write the music for it.

It is also planned to have the school children in the cities where the pageant will be presented study regional and local history as a foundation for their participation in the scenes to be re-enacted. City-wide co-operation will be sought in each instance, that the success of the interest of the communities where it will be staged may be greater because of its local application.

CUBANS ADVOCATE TARIFF REPRISALS
HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Demands for the denunciation of the Cuban-Latin American reciprocity treaty and for tariff reprisals against the United States because of increased duties on Cuban sugar were voiced in the House of Representatives last night by the leaders of the three political factions which make up the membership of the Chamber.

Santiago Rey, majority leader, proposed that the reciprocity pact be abrogated, so that the Cuban market might be opened to every nation on equal terms with the United States. The debate was marked by bitter attacks on the proposed American sugar tariff and the American Government's activities in Cuban affairs.

2000 Ice Dealers Organize to Protect the Public

The ice dealers whose names are printed below desire the public to know that they are members of the National Association of Ice Industries and are in full accord with and pledged to support its standards of

Pure Ice—Careful Weight—Dependable Service

and that they endorse the campaign of education now being conducted in some of the National Magazines.

This is the first of a series which will appear in the Boston daily newspapers over the signature of "The Ice Dealers of Greater Boston," and will be paid for by the ice dealers listed below.

This advertising will be for the combined purpose of familiarizing the public with the ice business, assisting their customers to get the best results from the ice purchased, and generally improving relations between the ice companies and the public.

<p>Arlington, Belmont Ice Co. Arlington, Mass.</p> <p>Blue Hill Ice Co. Mattapan, Mass.</p> <p>The Boston Ice Co. Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Cambridge Ice Co. Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Co. Fish Pier, Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Crystal Lake Ice Co. Newton Centre, Mass.</p> <p>A. G. Davis Lexington, Mass.</p> <p>F. Diehl & Sons Wellesley, Mass.</p> <p>Framingham Ice Co. Framingham, Mass.</p> <p>Fresh Pond Ice Co. Somerville, Mass.</p> <p>Granite City Ice Co. Quincy, Mass.</p>	<p>Highland Ice Co. West Roxbury, Mass.</p> <p>J. A. HILL (Natick Ice Co.) Natick, Mass.</p> <p>Horn Pond Ice Co. Woburn, Mass.</p> <p>Hyde Park Ice Co. Hyde Park, Mass.</p> <p>Howard Ice Co. Watertown, Mass.</p> <p>Independent Ice Co. Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>Medford Ice Co. Medford, Mass.</p> <p>Metropolitan Ice Co. Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Morrill Atwood Ice Co. Wakefield, Mass.</p> <p>Needham Ice Co. Needham, Mass.</p>	<p>Newton Ice Co. Newton, Mass.</p> <p>North Shore Ice Del. Co. Lynn, Mass.</p> <p>Porter-Milton Ice Co. Reading, Mass.</p> <p>Revere Ice & Fuel Co. Revere, Mass.</p> <p>A. W. Sawyer Saugus, Mass.</p> <p>J. F. Sheppard & Sons East Braintree, Mass.</p> <p>J. Totten & Sons Waltham, Mass.</p> <p>Wakefield Ice Co. Wakefield, Mass.</p> <p>Waverley Ice Co. Waverley, Mass.</p> <p>Waltham Ice Co. Waltham, Mass.</p> <p>Winter Hill Ice Co. Cambridge, Mass.</p>
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SENIORITY POINT
MAY BLOCK PEACEWestern Roads Join Eastern in
Opposition to Strikers' Demands, Is Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Railway executives, convened today at the Yale Club to consider proposals for settlement of the shompen's strike submitted last week by the running trades acting as mediators, adjourned after a discussion lasting more than two hours. Although no official statement was forthcoming, it was reported that certain counter-proposals had been under discussion. This was taken to indicate that, should the executives not accept the suggestions made by the Brotherhood chiefs, the door to peace still would be left open.

"The situation looks mighty serious," Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific said to a colleague on leaving the meeting.

Rumors current were that the roads would stand firm on their refusal to restore strikers with seniority rights unimpaired. Indications were that the committee which conferred last week with the Brotherhood men would receive their instructions, of whatever nature this afternoon and would then get into communication with the mediation committee.

It was understood that an informal vote was taken during the morning session and that the roads were unanimously opposed to receding on the seniority question, the western roads coming over to the position taken by the eastern lines. The committee which first met the Brotherhood men was reported to be drawing up a resolution to be presented to the entire body after lunch.

While the conference was in session, the New York, New Haven and Hartford issued a statement asserting that the strike situation steadily was improving and 250 additional men had been hired yesterday. The statement added that normal service, both passenger and freight, continued to be maintained.

Labor Leader Declares
President Broke Faith
With Striking Shompen

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Charging that President Harding had broken faith with the striking shompen in his efforts to settle the railroad troubles, Timothy Healy, international president of the stationary firemen today called him "that great big wall flower in the White House." In a speech before the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

The President after making his first peace proposition asking the carriers to take back the strikers, with seniority unimpaired, Mr. Healy said, promised a committee of union men that he "would use his influence to make the railroad service acceptable to doing that, the labor leader declared, "the other fellows used the big stick on the President."

"Last Friday," Mr. Healy continued, "the President in a speech to Congress threw up his hands and said he was unable to settle the strike."

"Teddy Roosevelt wouldn't have done that," Wilson wouldn't have broken faith with labor in that way."

Chief Justice Taft was criticized by Mr. Healy in referring to the action of the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the federal child labor law, and to Mr. Taft's opinion in the Colorado coal case.

Samuel Gompers told the convention that President Harding's recommendation to Congress last week to enact legislation to provide means for enforcing the decisions of the United States Labor Board, meant to make them enforceable so as to compel men to labor against their will, and, if they would not work against their will, to provide for fining or imprisoning them or both.

"But that doesn't run railroads and it doesn't produce coal," he added. "Men and women have dared face jail and even the gibbet in defense of labor's rights."

The president of the American Federation of Labor, endorsing the pleas of state labor leaders to have organized workers put forth their own candidates in the elections this fall and oppose those they consider unfriendly to labor, declared Wall Street was making decisions for the State Government at Albany and that these same financial interests served as a guide for Washington.

"The railway executives assume the position of being masters of all they survey so far as their attitude toward the striking shompen is concerned," he said. "But back of them are

President Li Willing
to Resign His Office

By The Associated Press
Peking, Aug. 23
THE Republican Cabinet announced today that President Li Yuan-hung is willing to resign in favor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, deposed head of the South China Government, provided Parliament approves such action.

The above announcement follows upon the news that Gen. Wu Pei-fu had endorsed Dr. Sun's recent manifesto and pledged his support to Dr. Sun's policy for rebuilding the Federal Government machinery.

strings leading from Wall Street. This effort to beat the shompen is an effort to destroy trade unionism once for all.

"I have an abiding faith that the shompen will come out triumphant. But if, by any means, they should fail, it would mean that the stationary crafts would go down first and the railroad operatives next."

The decisions of the labor board said Mr. Gompers, were nearly always by votes of six to three, the three representatives of the public, which he declared, were representatives of political favor and not to reality of the public. Treating the three representatives of the carriers against the trio of employees representatives. He called the board's decision "jug-handled," and referred to Ben W. Hooper as a "busybody" and a "bluffer."

Southern Railway Resumes
Operation of Train Service
When Soldiers Are Removed

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—As railroad executives gathered in New York today to consider peace proposals by the heads of the transportation Brotherhoods, acting as mediators in the shompen's strike, trouble on the Southern Railway, principal point in trainmen's walkouts during the last few days, began to clear away. A tremendous explosion early today in the Chicago & Alton roundhouse at Venice, Ill., shook buildings within a radius of three miles and police squads were rushed to the shops. Several sticks of dynamite were thrown on the roof of the roundhouse, in which a number of men were working.

Michigan Central officials increased their reward for the arrest of plotters accused of causing the Gary, Ind., wreck Sunday to \$5000. The original reward was \$1000.

Little Rock, Ark., police failed to locate a Missouri Pacific shop employee who was reported to have been kidnapped and severely beaten Monday night. A companion, who escaped after a fight with his captors, carried the story of the kidnapping back to Little Rock.

Switchmen in the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis yards at Paducah, Ky., refused to go to work because of an alleged attack on one of the men by a railroad guard. Train service was restored on the Southern Railway following the removal of most of the troops which had been on guard in the Spencer and Salisbury, N. C., and Princeton, Ind., yards.

The guard was reduced in a compromise with trainmen who walked out when soldiers were sent to quiet disturbances.

Striking shompen of the Southern Railway at Salisbury were on guard around the home of the Rev. Thomas S. Jimison, who received threatening letters following an alleged assault upon him by a postal employee. The minister had been champion of the shompen's strike and strikers went to his defense, maintaining guard on eight-hour shifts at the preacher's home.

SHORTHAND REPORTERS MEET
NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 23—

Yesterday's session of the annual convention of the National Shorthand Reporters Association was devoted to addresses of interest to the profession, with Arthur J. Monro of Buffalo, N. Y., as chairman. The speakers included W. A. J. Warrington, Cleveland, O.; Edward L. Berry, Camden, N. J.; Herman N. Pugh, Huntington, W. Va.; Col. Henry C. Demming, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. W. McKinney, Tulsa, Okla.; Benjamin Gottlieb, New York; Clyde H. Marshall, New York; Fred Ireland, Washington; Frederick Meakin, Brooklyn; Theodore F. Shuey, Washington, and George Walpole, London.

CITY TO PAY FOR TROOPS
CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23—

The Concord City Government voted to pay the cost of troops on guard at the railroad shops. The decision was made on a vote of 5 to 6, after the city solicitor had given his opinion that if Governor Brown had ordered the troops to Concord at the request of the city, the city is liable for compensation.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MAKE NEW COMPACT OF PEACENicaragua, Honduras and Salvador Renew and Extend
Treaty of Friendship Made in Washington in 1907

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press)—An unusual event occurred on board the United States Cruiser Tacoma Sunday night, three miles off shore in the neutral waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, when the Presidents of the Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, with the members of their cabinets and in the presence of the American ministers to these republics, signed a treaty in which the three republics renew and extend the general treaty of peace and friendship made in Washington in 1907, the validity of which had until now been open to wide divergence.

Added significance was given to the event by the presence of the American ministers, which with the ceremony aboard an American warship, was considered as a manifestation of the great interest and friendship the United States has in the welfare of the Central American republics, the purpose of the treaty being to secure amicably and efficaciously all causes which

FURTHER RUMORS
AS TO RUHR MINESWorking Combination With Lorraine
Iron Mines Reported Between French and Germans

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23—British business is alarmed by the rumored movement of some French and German industrialists and politicians for a working combination of the Ruhr coal mines and the Lorraine iron mines. On the contrary it was welcomed here assuming, as one might think it has not any anti-British bias, but is simply a business matter dictated by the logic of circumstances. The French press has been darkly hinting at a combination which would enable France to dominate the world's iron market, and certainly many Frenchmen are desirous, as whatever control they might get over the Ruhr district by M. Poincaré's London scheme for French management there, they would have to work through, and with the Germans.

Some German industrialists on the other hand, uncertain where things are drifting, would like to come to some sort of a deal so as to save their industries. On this basis, the French press particularly has built a wonderful structure of surmise based probably on little tangible fact, but evidently reckoned to be very alarming to England and apt to make her hastily fall into line with M. Poincaré. The British attitude, however, was thus summed up by a Federation of British Industries' official: "The sooner they combine the better."

He declared: "The fact is that Ruhr coal and Lorraine iron form an economic unit, however many different flags wave over it. Unless they are worked together, they are doomed to some sort of a deal so as to save their industries. On this basis, the French press particularly has built a wonderful structure of surmise based probably on little tangible fact, but evidently reckoned to be very alarming to England and apt to make her hastily fall into line with M. Poincaré. The British attitude, however, was thus summed up by a Federation of British Industries' official: "The sooner they combine the better."

The fact is that France's territorial acquisitions, through the Treaty of Versailles, make it impossible for her always to remain at daggers drawn with Germany. For these reasons, the two countries must henceforward work together. If these somewhat laughable rumors have behind them the recognition of this fact by the responsible leaders in French and German industry, respectively, it is the most satisfactory event since the armistice.

UNDERWRITERS MEET
IN ANNUAL SESSION

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 22 (Special)—The first international convention of life insurance underwriters ever held in Canada composed of members of the National Association of Underwriters of the United States and the Life Underwriters Association of Canada commenced today. Their convention will occupy three days. 30,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada have already registered. John L. Shuff, president of the American organization who opened the convention, spoke highly of the permanent bond of good feeling which exists between Canada and the United States.

"Without selfishness," he said, "neither a nation nor an individual can prosper, and this growth of sympathy augurs well for the future of both nations." Dr. John A. Stevenson, third vice-president of the association, gave an address on salesmanship. Four thousand delegates and friends afterwards held a picnic.

NITRATE GOING TO WASTE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 23 (Special)—At a time when southern farmers are buying large quantities of fertilizer for their winter crops, \$2,000,000 worth of some of the best fertilizer ever made remain useless at Muscle Shoals. Seventeen thousand tons of ammonium nitrate are stored at Nitrate Plant No. 2. When it will be sold to farmers, or whether it will be sold, nobody knows. Meanwhile it is deteriorating in both money and productive value every day, while the farmers of the Muscle Shoals section are anxious to get some of it.

SCHOLARSHIP IS AWARDED

MANCHESTER, Aug. 23—The Harry Thornton Pickles Post-graduate Scholarship at the Manchester University, which was founded in 1920 by Mr. Stephen Pickles, has been awarded to an American. Eight applications were received and Miss Gertrude Ann Jacobson, who is an instructor in history in Wooster College, O. She has made a special study of recent British history, particularly of foreign policy under the instruction of Prof. Wallace Notestein of Cornell University.

OFFICER'S CASE REOPENED

MAJ. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, recently reduced 50 numbers in the list of majors by the United States Army "plucking board" at Washington, for charging in a letter to President Harding that "Prussianism flourishes in the regular army," has submitted his case to a Board of Inquiry convened at the Army Base, South Boston. In a two-hour statement, he reiterated his contention that the army is "a life state of decadence and is controlled by a coterie of officers, dominated by political motives."

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DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip \$2.00. One Way \$1.25. Leave Provincetown, Aug. 25, 1922, returning April 2, 1923. 9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10:15 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. Orchestra. Refreshments. Tel. Congress 4255

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AMITY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST
IS PUT UP TO JAPAN AND AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

is not conducive to the construction of a perfect whole. The history of the last century, seen in a historical perspective, shows, broadly speaking, the East fearing the force of the West while the West remained aloof and the ideal of the East. There were instances where the ideal of force was met by the force of ideal. In this constructive period through which we are now passing, one must get rid of the psychology that any civilization other than his own is unworthy even of study.

The international point of view of the navy to now passing, one must get rid of the psychology that any civilization other than his own is unworthy even of study. The international point of view of the navy to now passing, one must get rid of the psychology that any civilization other than his own is unworthy even of study. The international point of view of the navy to now passing, one must get rid of the psychology that any civilization other than his own is unworthy even of study.

Advocated Free Trade

Previously, following a protracted exchange in which a representative of the United States Shipping Board and two American admirals had been the chief participants and in which the principal emphasis had been laid on arguments for competitive development of an American merchant marine, to aid American business and strengthen the United States in a military way, Philip H. Kerr, British lecturer at the Institute, advocated free trade as against the extreme of protective policy. Mr. Kerr declared the war when the world was in favor of development of an American merchant marine on the theory that one's neighbor's prosperity was the best guidance of one's own, while in a "grabbing" trade policy it was likely rather to react against one's own interests. He cited the experience of Germany as an example of this. In the north of Great Britain, where the industrial population is concentrated, he said, both Labor and Capital favor free trade because they want low cost of living and low cost of production. A policy of carrying all a nation's commerce in its own ships, he declared, might result in "cut-throat" discrimination against even the most favored nation.

Admiral W. L. Rodgers commented that he agreed entirely with Mr. Kerr's advocacy of "letting other nations live and prosper," but he added that until the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, the lamb will have a better prospect if it displays "ability to do some throat-cutting on its own part." This caused general laughter, in which the admiral and Mr. Kerr joined.

Reviewed History of Legislation

In opening the conference, Mr. Culbertson reviewed briefly the history of the British and American shipping legislation and said that the United States Merchant Marine Act of 1920 tended to set up discriminatory regulations after the fashion of the British Navigation Act of 1851. The shipping companies which influenced this legislation, he said, seemed to forget that Great Britain had fought wars in defense of her navigation act. It was for the American people to decide, he said, whether or not they wanted to engage in war to maintain their shipping act.

The chairman then introduced R. T. Merrill of the United States Shipping Board, who reviewed the history of shipping from the time of the Phoenicians. Coming down to modern times, he recalled that in 1843, the merchant marine of the United States was of such high standing that the British undertook a parliamentary investigation. The reports from British consuls, he said, showed that the American sailor was of a very high type and incidentally brought out that at that time, prohibition was in force on American merchant ships. In 1849, Great Britain adopted free trade, and during the Civil War, the United States lost 1,100,000 tons of shipping. After the war America concentrated on development of its west. In the present time, England had begun to use iron ships, with which the United States could not compete and merchant marine supremacy went to Great Britain, he declared.

Fuel, Iron, and Labor Essential

Today, Mr. Merrill said, the essentials of a large merchant marine are fuel, iron, and labor. Formerly, England had the advantage in cheap steel, but, by 1910, the price of ship plates in America had come down to that on the Clyde and now it is cheaper. But wages in the United States, he added,

are about 58 cents an hour as against 31 cents an hour in Great Britain, so that America is still out of the competition, since wages make up half the cost of a ship.

France lost her steel industry in 1871, he said, and began to subsidize her shipping. Japan has in China a large supply of coal, iron, and cheap labor and is destined, the speaker declared, to become a great marine power. Norway, he continued, buys her ships from other countries, but up to the time of the war, that practice was forbidden in the United States and there is now a bill before Congress to restore that prohibition.

Mr. Merrill said that the United States needs its own merchant marine, both for trade and for defense. Even if it could buy ships, it could not maintain its own shipping industry, and in time of war could not make repairs and replacements. He concluded that since the United States demands a merchant marine of its own, and cannot create and maintain it economically, the Nation should stand the expense.

Navy and Merchant Marine

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, U. S. N. (retired), brought out clearly the intimate relation between the merchant marine and the navy, declaring that the navy exists primarily to defend commerce and that it wants a large foreign trade in order to increase American military strength. Trade will increase, he said, because America as an industrial nation must export its surplus. The navy is not only the support of trade in peace and its defense in war, he stated, but needs the merchant marine to re-force its support of trade in peace and its defense in war. The navy is not only the support of trade in peace and its defense in war, he stated, but needs the merchant marine to re-force its support of trade in peace and its defense in war.

Admiral Rodgers said he would go further than Admiral Knapp and would say that navies exist solely to protect commerce. He declared that naval battles are not medieval combats for a championship but are fought at strategic points along the lines of commerce. He thought that unless the United States was able to hold its own lines of shipping, her rivals would take her commerce from her.

Should Be Public Utility

Mr. Culbertson inquired if trade is to be regarded as a sort of suppressed warfare, likely to be carried out to open war and if the rule is that "they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can," Admiral Rodgers said that was the case, where a country is an industrial nation, as the United States is growing to be. Mr. Culbertson then made his point that the merchant marine should be regarded as an international public utility.

Another step toward international justice is contemplated in the program for revised commercial policy for the United States, drawn up by Mr. Culbertson in connection with his round table. The plan involves application of the "open door" rule to commercial privileges everywhere, including mandated territories, and in view of the political aspect of the question, calls for an international conference to deal with the problem of discrimination, especially between poorer countries and colonies.

The policy of M. Culbertson's program, he explained, is international co-operation, supplementing national legislation. Acceptance of such co-operation, he insists, is in no sense an infringement of national sovereignty.

"By adopting co-operation as a means of solving the problems of world commerce and finance," he declares, "a nation gives up nothing that is worth keeping and it takes the only course which, in the long run, will preserve the finest features of nationality."

Need of Co-operation Shown

In showing the need of co-operation, Mr. Culbertson pointed out that armaments are inseparable now from the policies which they uphold and the territories which they protect. "They are supposed to represent national security," he said. "Their alternative is an international organization which assures protection and justice to nations. National rivalry and bitterness, competition in armaments, and wars will not cease until nations decide to provide means to settle co-operatively questions which acting alone or bargaining two by two they cannot solve. Men and women will not love their nation less if they come to understand its policy in the family of nations and to realize that the judicial settlement of disputes is the only road to security and progress."

Mr. Culbertson said that the object of such a conference as he proposes should be the fullest consideration of the advantages which would accrue to all nations from equality of treatment and the open door in all colonial possessions and dominions as well as nations. He continued:

Questions to Be Considered

Among the questions discussed in this round table conference which might be considered by such an international conference are the following:

1. Unfair competition in international trade, including transportation and communication.
2. Equal opportunity of access to the raw materials of the world particularly those found in colonial and other undeveloped areas.
3. Equal opportunity of access to markets frequently defeated by tariff discriminations and other forms of preference and trade monopoly.
4. Equal opportunity for the investment of capital or the development of economically backward parts of the world.

Following the analogy of the conference on limitation of armament nations in the interest of their own security should adopt certain rules to govern their economic relations with each other and also establish international machinery for seeing that the rules adopted are carried out.

Mr. Culbertson's other proposals regarding commercial treaty reforms are summarized by him as follows:

Should Negotiate New Treaties

A. The United States should proceed to negotiate a series of new commercial treaties. With many important nations, we have no commercial treaty at all and in the case of many nations with which we have treaties, these treaties are antiquated and not adapted to the new economic and financial conditions of the world today.

B. In revising old and negotiating new treaties, we should adopt the unconditional form and interpretation of the most favored nation clause. We should thereby establish a basis on which to insist upon equality of treatment in the markets of the foreign nations and by which concessions in our tariff may be made through negotiations automatically to be extended to other nations. Discriminations be selectively presented. The most that any nation should ask for or deserves is equality of treatment. The unconditional most favored nation clause is simply an application to intercourse between nations of the open door or equality of opportunity policy adopted by our Government.

C. As a supplement to this treaty policy, we should place in the hands of the President the power to penalize discrimination against our commerce. (See Section 317 of the pending tariff bill.) Not only should we grant to other nations equal treatment in our markets, but we also should use our economic power to assist that the foreign nations grant to us equality of treatment.

Would Remove Discriminations

D. Additional duties applied at the discretion of the President and in a degree to each case will remove many discriminations, open or concealed, which could not be so easily reached by the slower method of negotiating general tariff treaties. The provision of law it should be noted, does not make unnecessary the negotiation of commercial treaties. Treaties to be developed by means of them there may be developed a continuity in policy, and security of commercial relations may be established over a period of years. In the west, we should endeavor wherever necessary to negotiate special treaties in settlement of outstanding disputes.

The so-called Jap treaty between the United States and Japan is an example of what is needed but is not one of our outstanding issues which could be settled in a similar manner.

E. The United States should oppose the further extension of colonial empires unless the extension is accompanied by the guarantees for the maintenance of the open door. Experience in the Congo and elsewhere points to the need of great care in defining the scope and adopting the wording of such guarantees.

F. The United States should oppose the modification and abrogation of existing open door agreements. We should decline to recognize the theory that the assumption of a protectorate over a territory in which all powers have enjoyed equal rights, especially those in which the enjoyment of such rights was guaranteed by treaty, entitles the protecting power to establish preferential duties in its favor. We should insist upon the open door in all mandated areas, including those falling under Class C. In all mandated areas, we enjoyed equal commercial treatment before 1914, and as a result of our participation in the war, we were at that time in these territories. In addition, the very essence of the mandate idea is that of equal commercial opportunity.

METHODIST SOCIETY TO MEET

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—The General Executive meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24-31, it was announced by Mrs. Evelyn Riley Nicholson, Chicago, president of the society. Mrs. Nicholson is the wife of Bishop Thomas Nicholson, resident bishop of Chicago. There are 617,553 members, of which 459,514 are women and 154,254 are children. It has a membership of its work the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society last year spent \$2,300,000.

WOMEN TO CHECK
POLITICAL ABUSEGov. Cox Says New Voters Will
Expose Tricks Now Used
in Campaign Contests

Women of the United States will elevate methods of campaigning and stamp their disapproval on the too common practice of one candidate's abusing an opponent, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, asserted as his conviction today in the course of an address before the Essex County Republican Women at Salem Willows.

Governor Cox also insisted that candidates should tell the truth in discussing their opponents or refrain from personal allusion. He insisted that irresponsible attacks on character must stop.

New Phase to Politics

"Thus far we have hardly begun to realize the effect upon politics which may be exerted by the women who are now enfranchised," said Governor Cox. "So much has been said about justice to women, so much about legislation particularly affecting them, that we have not had time to consider one phase of women's participation in politics which, I believe, is of great importance. I mean the effect of women upon methods of campaigning, methods of presenting candidates, and methods of seeking public support for those who aspire to public office."

"Men to whom the ways of politics are an old story, have grown to look complacently upon many things which I know the women will not tolerate. What do women think of rival candidates who belabor one another; who allege incompetency or worse against their opponents in the primary campaign, and then join in supporting the victor, a candidate after the primary decision? I give women credit for thinking all that ridiculous."

"I know of no way to compromise the truth. I know of no way to bargain with honesty. I know of no standard by which we can say in August that a man is unfit and say in October that he is fit. There is no magic of personality by which a man condemned in one month can be exalted the next."

"Women are too high-minded to place much confidence in vituperative campaigns or those who conduct them. Abuse and reckless condemnation for no higher purpose than to defeat an adversary in what should be an honorable contest is a menace to the stability of government. Authority of government must rest upon public respect for government. There is already evidence that women will not look with patience upon the injustice of that species of verbal violence which has grown too deeply into the custom of candidates for political office."

"Here is an opportunity, it seems to me, that will appeal to all Massachusetts women. Here is the phase of political housecleaning that they may undertake. I am sure that they will do so. We need the work of women in our affairs."

"We need the strength of high purpose, we need the purity of motive, we need the common sense, clarity of vision which women possess. This country counts upon its women, now that they have the full powers of suffrage, to make our republic stronger and to make the management of its affairs clean throughout."

NATAL WANTS STATUE
OF DUTCH STATESMAN

DUREBAN, Natal, July 21 (Special Correspondence)—Although the feeling in Natal is intensely English, it is the first center to erect a statue to a Dutch statesman, General Botha. This will create a real bond between the races.

The matter in hand, is a Hollander, resident in South Africa for nearly 32 years. The statue is in process of casting at Rome, and should arrive here in a few months. It will depict the former Prime Minister in the uniform of a Boer general, and be punctilious has the sculptor been to get the right effect that he molded the statue from wearing apparel actually worn by the great statesman.

From information received from Sir Frederick de Waal, \$3000 has been contributed by the peninsula public for a memorial to General Botha, and is now on fixed deposit pending the decision of the committee as to the form the memorial will take.



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It is unreasonable to expect that any particular style of shoe is adapted to all feet and ankles—the Venus de Milo would find it difficult to encase herself in modern apparel.

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Present Condition of Wilson Dam in Muscle Shoals Power Project Which Alabama Is Eager to See in Henry Ford's Hands



Photograph by G. W. Landrum

Construction on This Government Project Was Halted With the Work About One-Third Completed. Federal Engineers Estimate 30 Months as Time Necessary to Finish the Job, but Mr. Ford Says It Can Be Done in 18

LOFTY HOPES ARE BUILT ON "IF" IN REGION OF MUSCLE SHOALS

Industrial and Real Estate Booms and Even Weddings Depend on Acceptance of Ford Offer

FLORENCE, Ala., Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence)—"If"—That is the word most frequently in the Florentine vocabulary of today. The completed clause is, "If Henry Ford gets Muscle Shoals."

This beautiful little city on the Tennessee is in a state of suspended animation. But it is safe to assume from prediction of boosters and barbers, chambermaids and cash-hardened newspapermen, it will become a city of 100,000 or more almost overnight—"if." This is the one topic of conversation in Florence, in Sheffield and in Tusculum.

There is a belief and a hope which is almost childlike. In the Tennessee River valley, that Henry Ford's offer will be accepted. Real estate values already have reflected the stimulus of this belief, in some degree. Subdivisions are being bought, platted, graded, and sold with unbelievable rapidity—at good stiff prices. The probate judge has had to spend \$600 of the county's money for a new plat book to provide for listing alphabetically and numerically the increasing developments.

Basis of Optimism

Those who are figuring on a city of 100,000 within a short time are not, however, basing their estimates on the usual Chamber of Commerce rosy-tinted dreams. They have made up figures of the Ford employment, the likely railroad extension employment, and the other factors in the expected growth, and estimate that 50,000 wage earners will be brought to the Muscle Shoals region within three months of acceptance of the Ford offer.

In the first place, it is expected that Mr. Ford himself will employ 25,000 men. On the dam, lock, and railroad construction he will have to have large numbers of men. His idea on the Wilson dam is to finish it in 18 months. Government experts estimate 30 months' work with 2500 men. Mr. Ford would use at least 5000 men on the Wilson dam alone. On the new dam No. 3, 17 miles up the river, an integral part of the plan which, however, has not yet gone beyond blueprints, he would use another 5000 men. A railroad would have to be built from Florence up the river to No. 3. This would take a large number of workers.

Mr. Ford is known to intend to start up nitrate plant number two, with steam power, as soon as his bid shall be accepted. He could start with about 100,000-horsepower, sufficient to turn out a large amount of fertilized nitrates, and employing a large force. In all likelihood he would start his river barges immediately; these to be steel tubs, self-propelled by Diesel engines.

Attendant Developments

In addition to Mr. Ford's own employment, many collateral building operations would result. One will be the railroads. The three cities of the Muscle Shoals district are served by single tracks of the Southern and Louisville & Nashville systems. The Southern reaches Sheffield on its Chattanooga-Corinth-Memphis line. The Louisville & Nashville comes from Nashville, through Columbia, to Florence.

La all likelihood the latter would double-track from Nashville to Florence immediately on acceptance of the Ford offer. It would probably cross the Tennessee on a new bridge, and then continue, with a new line, to Birmingham, passing through the immense iron fields, as yet untapped by it, in the vicinity of Russellville.

Plans are complete for a railroad from Muscle Shoals to the gulf, running down the Warrior River valley to Mobile. Col. L. A. May, New York and London capitalist, already has a charter for this road, surveys for which have been made.

An interurban electric line on the

north of the Tennessee, joining Florence and Huntsville, has been surveyed.

The Southern is joined with Birmingham by the Alabama Northern, a small road leased. It would likely be improved and added to.

The Illinois Central's main Chicago-Jacksonville line is only 62 miles away, at Cornith, Miss. There is strong possibility that the Illinois Central will build into the Muscle Shoals territory.

In Touch With Detroit

Citizens of Florence are keeping in close touch with Detroit and a recent visitor found that Mr. Ford was building up a large skeleton organization, to throw into the Muscle Shoals region the moment his bid should be accepted. It was said that he had \$50,000,000 to spend on factories in the region.

It is known that Mr. Ford has bought recently several processes for making fertilizer, and is trying to get one in which fertilizer is a by-product, thus making production much more reasonable than when a primary product. Those in close touch with him say that he has some startling announcements to make in regard to fertilizer processes.

It is also known that he has in mind making steel by electric arc furnace methods at Muscle Shoals. In all likelihood cotton fabrics for tops for Ford cars would be made there, as well as parts for the ubiquitous Highland Park product.

But it is not Mr. Ford alone who is planning things. A considerable battery of electric furnaces is proposed for the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company. Land for this has been bought in Florence.

The battery would be operated by power from Wilson dam; the cost of the installation would run between one and two millions. This project too is postulated on Ford success.

Real Estate Soars

Scrutiny of the real estate development reveals that by far the larger number of the subdivisions are owned by outside capital: "Pinehurst addition, foreign capital; Shoals Ford subdivision, foreign capital; College Place addition, local capital. Streets and sidewalks are being put through this property, which is to sell at \$1200 the lot of 50x150 feet. Ten years ago it was marketable for \$500 an acre.

Then there is Thiessen subdivision, ten acres bought by outsiders, at \$65 an acre, and selling for about \$500. The Bluegrass subdivision of the Muscle Shoals Consolidated Realty Co., an outside company, is to bring big returns. C. W. Treadwell, of Fulton, Ky., has listed the Muscle Shoals addition. Grant C. Melrose has cut up a large tract into the Melrose Park subdivision.

Judge J. F. Koonce, probate officer, was asked to give an estimate, based on his knowledge of property values and transfer prices for many years past, of the comparative prices now, last year, and 10 years ago. These are his figures:

Land two or three miles out, in 1912 brought \$50 an acre; last year, at the crest of the boom, \$300 an acre; now, about \$200 an acre.

Land, 10 miles out, in 1912 could be had for \$25 an acre; last year \$100, and today about the same.

Land 20 miles out, in 1910 brought about \$6.25 an acre; last year and now, about \$25.

Residence property in the city, already built, has gone up about 60 per cent; business property, from \$100 a front foot to between \$300 and \$500 a front foot, with prospects of \$1000 to \$3000—"if."

Further Jump Predicted

"I think prices will hold, if Ford does not get it, and will double, if he does," Judge Koonce said. "You see,

the Government will finish the dam anyway, and agricultural conditions in this region are splendid."

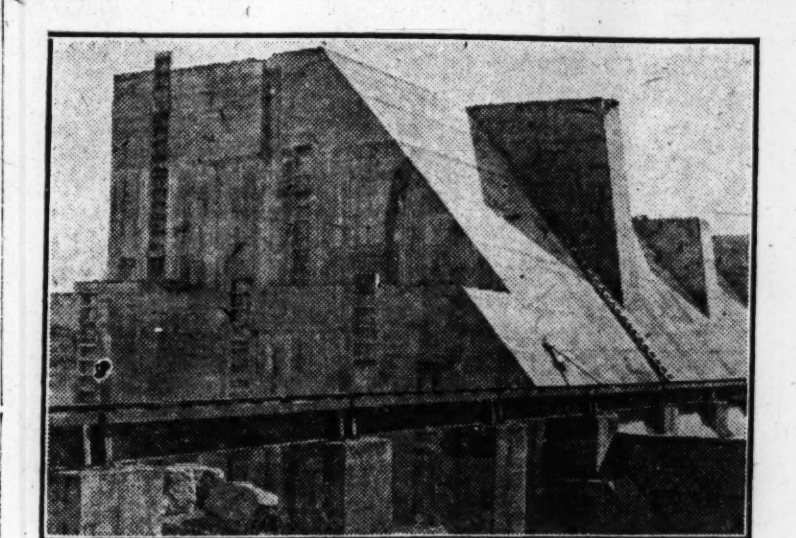
Florence is a pretty town, of about 15,000 population, with wide, well laid out streets, a history of over a century—she celebrated her one hundredth anniversary in 1918—good schools, a state normal school, and several attractive public buildings. The streets are wide, as are the sidewalks, the result of the original laying out of the town by an Italian engineer in 1818. It was settled by Tennesseans, from Nashville, in the days of Andrew Jackson.

The city owns its own water works, has sewage pipes all over town, fifty miles of concrete sidewalks, and ten miles of asphalt streets. It has been building rapidly the past four years, about half of its houses being recently constructed. It has a large park system, several in the center of the city,

charged with favoring the power company.

Avowed pro-Ford candidates received huge majorities. Governor Thomas E. Kilby endorsed Fitzhugh Lee and Frank P. Morgan for the two places, both of whom were strong supporters of the Ford offer. They led a field of seven.

The main issues in the legislative races were likewise Ford and anti-Ford, the results giving overwhelming majorities to those who promised to restrict the power company in the next Legislature. This is to be done, according to present plans, by repealing laws regarding methods of taxation of the power company and by altering the laws under which the company obtained sites practically in every available locality through the State. So strong is the feeling that it is declared that if Oscar Underwood, Democratic leader of the United States



Photograph by G. W. Landrum

Partly Finished Section of Wilson Dam at Florence, Ala., Giving Idea of Size and Strength of Concrete Construction

and one of 200 acres on the outskirts. Rentals are reasonable enough, but all on a very short time basis—month to month, or a year at the longest. One corner location today can be had for \$125 a month, with a proviso in the contract, that—"if"—the rent will jump to \$500. A weekly paper is ready to jump into the daily field—"if."

One unusual feature of the "if" proposition is that a large number of young couples are planning to get married—"if."

Affects State Politics

The strength of the Henry Ford settlement in the Tennessee River valley, and in fact in all Alabama, was well illustrated in last week's primary. The big issue was to select candidates for the Legislature who would repeal laws alleged to favor the Alabama Power Company, a Ford competitor, and public service commissioners, two of whom, seeking re-election, were

Senate, fails to put the Ford offer across, he will be defeated at the next primary. On the other hand, if he succeeds, grateful Alabamians propose to seek the Democratic presidential nomination for him.

Present Status of Project

What will be the effect of the expenditure of \$7,500,000 on Wilson Dam? This amount, appropriated by the present session of Congress for completion of the Muscle Shoals hydroelectric project, will be available to the builders on and after Oct. 1. What can they do with it? How nearly completed is Wilson Dam now? What percentage will be done after the expenditure of the appropriation? Government engineers in charge of the work give these authoritative answers:

Wilson Dam is 33 per cent completed, from a standpoint of construction. From a standpoint of total expenditure, it is figured 38 per cent

completed, the difference in these figures being realized in the amount of material and plant already bought and ready for resumption of construction. The great gray structure stretching across the Tennessee will be 60 per cent completed, when the \$7,500,000 is exhausted, the engineers estimate. They are preparing to spend the new funds at the rate of \$600,000 a month, and figure that in 30 months the main power unit of the Muscle Shoals project could be ready to deliver. They believe that not more than \$600,000 a month can be spent economically on the work.

About 300 men are at work, getting everything ready for resumption in earnest Oct. 1. A balance of about \$200,000 remains available from old appropriations, and out of these funds the preparatory work is being done.

Ready for Resumption

A nucleus of skilled workmen, foremen, crane-men, and the like, already exists at the plant. When the shut-down came two years ago, the officers in charge "put it up to" their best men that they could become watchmen and guards, at reduced wages, but right at Wilson Dam, so that when resumption orders came, they could go back in their old positions and start things off with a rush.

Hundreds of the best men responded. They have been in the guard force since that time, watching with longing eyes the dumb and solemn skeleton of so much that was promising and fine for the region. Now that there is a future of construction, these men have been called from their beats and their clock-punching, and are again at the crane and the throttle, getting the machinery in shape for a rapid go-ahead in October.

It is expected that not more than 2500 to 2800 men will be employed after resumption. The engineers declare that 2500 was found to be the largest number that could be worked economically, any larger number reducing efficiency.

The scheme of completion is just the same as was held before the shut-down. The skeleton crew is now building a new coffer-dam, on the north side of the river. The work on the cribs was started July 17, and on Aug. 3 was virtually completed.

Total length of the spillway section of the dam is 2850 feet, and of the powerhouse section, 1184 feet; these figures show that considerably over two-thirds of the foundations are already in.

Towering Superstructure

When the foundations have all been installed, the job will be the erection of the superstructure, which will rise 121 feet above the foundations. The structure will go up in the shape of towering slabs, between which the water will rush with tremendous force. When these are completed, the space between them will be filled up by six-foot sections, the level of the river being raised little by little until the final step of reaching the spillway height will have been attained. The river level now is at 404 feet; the

roadway on top of the completed dam is at a level of 525 feet.

Of the work at present completed, three blocks out of a total of 31 in the spillway section are completed to the river crest height of 483 feet. On Jackson Island, 15 blocks are completed to elevation of 460 feet. Fifty-six out of 88 foundation sections are completed.

There has already been expended on Wilson Dam \$17,500,000, and engineers estimate that the total cost will be \$45,500,000. Thus it is expected to take about \$28,000,000 more, of which \$7,500,000 has been appropriated. Mr. Ford says he can finish the job considerably cheaper than this, but Government engineers claim that he has left out of consideration the important item of flowage damages, and has figured on an unwarranted reduction in cost of power-house machinery.

Another way in which Mr. Ford figures he can save expense is by cutting down the time. To this the army engineers reply: "To us it is physically impossible to do the job in less than 30 months. It requires—nay, demands—three working seasons of low water."

"Just exactly what will this \$7,500,000 result in?" he was asked.

"Actually, it will just mean that a stronger and firmer obstruction to navigation of the Tennessee river will be put in. Of course, there's no possi-

bile navigation past this unfinished Wilson Dam. If it were to be left unfinished, the best thing to do would be to dynamite it out. But we feel that the expenditure is making it a stronger argument that No. 2 must be completed, for navigation, and power for the valley."

The cost of \$28,000,000 mentioned by the engineer includes the cost of the power house and generating units, he stated. Four of the turbines and dynamos have already been received, and money is in hand to pay for them. They are four 30,000 horsepower turbines, not the largest in the world, but among the largest. They are of immense size, to take water from a comparatively low head, and transmit it into large power. Each generator cost about \$300,000, and the turbines \$140,000. The power sets for the primary power totaled in expense \$1,200,000.

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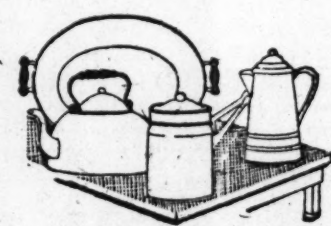
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At \$1.45

4-quart tea kettle
2-quart coffee pot
12-quart dishpan
1 1/4-quart rice boiler

The dishpan is oval in shape. All these pieces are perfect in construction. Note the sketch above.

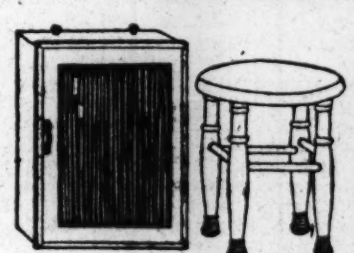
These are all substantial pieces, the quality for constant service.

Bathroom Cabinets, \$3.95

Finished in white enamel. Plate glass mirror measures 11 x 14 inches. Sketched below.

Bathroom Stool, \$2.45

Also finished in white enamel, with rubber tipped legs, 15 7/8 inches high, the top measuring 12 inches in diameter. Sketched below.



Sixth Floor, South



Kitchen Table, \$7.50

With white porcelain tops, the rest wood finished in white enamel and trimmed with nickel. Size 25 x 40 inches. Excellent value.

White enameled cereal jar racks, very well constructed of birchwood, are 36 x 6 1/2 inches. Very specially priced, \$2.35. Typical of the excellent values of this sale.

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VERMONT ATTRACTING TOURISTS IN EVER-INCREASING NUMBERS

Automobiles From All Over United States and Canada
Seen in Course of 375-Mile Trip

MONTPELIER, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Although most people who live in Vermont "the year round" are busy in the fields, on the roads or about their wonted jobs, "about this time," are entertaining tourists, those welcome casuals of the summer, who come from almost every state in the Union, fill the hotels and summer places, camp along the roads, and buy picture post cards as souvenirs of their sojourn.

In the course of a 375-mile auto trip about the State, in search for local color—and pictures—were met, in addition to cars from every New England state, those with number-plates issued by states and districts as widely separated as New York and California, New Jersey and Washington, Quebec and Florida, Ontario and the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the percentages, however, running to the extreme east and west, and the remote north and south, rather than the middle and nearer west.

These people can be found poised at the verge of a magnificent view like that up the Winoski Valley from Bolton Falls, with Camels Hump impressively shutting off the distant view; they can be overtaken on Rochester "Mountain," looking westward and admiring the landscape of the Otter Creek Valley, Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks in the distance; we found them on the lefty hog-back of Peru, their cars parked by the roadside and their souls reveling (apparently) in the 150-mile sweep of mountain and valley that lay before them; we even followed some of them along the northern border from Richford to Newport, where, in addition to the alleged attractions of humid joy, the eminent saw-tooth of Jay Peak stands out from the northern range.

Mountains and Lakes

In the more familiar hotels and admiring the better-known peaks, such as Mansfield, Killington, Equinox, Acute, Breadloaf, and Stratton, there are also those who select Vermont lakes and ponds for their admiration, and a score of good hotels, innumerable cottage colonies, boys' and girls' camps and free campgrounds testify to the popularity of Vermont lakes; for Vermont is not only a mountain resort, it is even more popular and desirable for its lake playgrounds, and these range from the gem-like beauty of Emerald Lake in Dorset to the more impressive reaches and areas of Lake Champlain, which extends for over 100 miles along the western boundary of the State. There are about 400 of these lakes and ponds in the State, and almost every one of them has its following of admirers and summer residents.

On the shores of two lakes that are remarkable for their natural beauty—Willoughby and Morey—there are large and well-organized girls' camps, where in addition to water sports, the usual outdoor stunts, horsemanship is strongly featured and experienced riding masters are employed. Boys' camps on Lake Champlain, notably, and elsewhere in increasing numbers, are devoted to summer sports in general, but with the added factors of fairly strict discipline and a regular regimen of self-service and community regulation.

There are also an increasing number of girls' and boys' colonies of a more casual and pleasure-seeking type, where groups of city families have built cottages, camps or larger buildings with dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchens, etc., and where the "camp out" with entire freedom from social restraint but with most of the "comforts of home." One of these colonies is at Tyson in Plymouth—near the home of Vice-President Coolidge—which has the advantage of being entirely secluded from traffic, yet close to the post office, telephone and daily newspaper and only a few miles from the railroad, with a perfect gravel road coming in on two sides.

Roads a Potent Issue

This question of roads is one of the most potent issues in Vermont, and there is a strong and growing number of resident Vermonters who stand prepared to spend as much as \$10,000,000 in hard-surfaced roads (cement, macadam or granite blocks) in order to make the main-traveled highways of the State dust-proof, speedy and good in all weathers. Just at present, there never were better "natural" roads than those traveled over in our swing around the loop. Most Vermont roads are constructed from materials near at hand—gravel, crushed stone and coarse sand; but the present excellent condition is due to a well-organized patrol system under state supervision, by means of which the roads (mostly gravel as a matter of fact) are carefully "dragged" or scraped after each rain—or often—after the steady wear and suction of the fast, heavy cars repaired.

There are also gradually increasing mileages of cement and bituminous macadam roads—mostly adjacent to cities and progressive villages—so that tourists coming into Burlington, Rutland, Manchester, Bennington and other towns find themselves on several miles of paved roads, wide, safe, well graded and the equal of many city streets.

Considering the way Vermont roads must twist and turn to get through mountain passes and follow winding watercourses in the valleys, its roads are remarkably safe and remarkably well kept up, all the dangerous curves and grades are protected by signs or warning lights at night and even such sheer drops as Plymouth, Pompanoosuc, Peru, Weston, Rochester, Warren, Lincoln and Hartford mountains can be taken with complete safety, up or down, by observing a few elemental rules of careful driving.

The main driving rule adopted by experienced Vermont drivers is to "take your time" whether on business or pleasure bent. While 90 per cent of the grades can be negotiated "on high" there is no gain in forcing a motor to its utmost. A shift into second speed takes nothing away from

the joy of scaling lookout peaks, and, up and down, a car running in second speed will go more comfortably and safely. On the other hand, there are long stretches of perfectly machined gravel road where any reasonable speed can be kept up consistent with the ordinary, horse-sense discretion that most Vermonters are born with.

First-Hand Information

Stop any car with a blue-on-white "Vt" number plate and one can be almost certain to get a lot of first-hand, valuable information about roads, grades, turns, hotels, camps, stopping places and even golf courses, because there are a number of the latter—notably the nationally-known Equinox course at Manchester—well worth stopping for and inquiring at the hotel desk for cards.

Barre, Burlington, St. Albans, Rutland, Brattleboro, and even little Tyson, have golf courses that are worth looking up, and Vermonters are finding the ancient Scottish sport well worth supporting, because while Vermont is rated an agricultural state, less than half of the population is actually engaged in farming, the remainder being distributed through a large number of pursuits, notably quarrying, stone-working, and manufacturing of various kinds, so that the tourist or summer visitor will find a very considerable number of Vermont people similarly intent on a summer playground. Actually, the resident Vermonters is by no means second when it comes to marking out a site for his summer camp or cottage, for there are thousands of such places that are not only in use during the hotter months, but where "the folks" stay largely from May until November, or until the annual show of autumn foliage is over. Many camps are used in winter, as well, and are in great demand for the early fishing in May and the deer shooting in November.

Vermont hotels are gradually adapting themselves to the demands of summer trade. Most of them are all-the-year-round hotels, accustomed to "care for man and beast" at all hours and all seasons, but now there are several of a very good, strictly tourist and summer-visitor type. All the large towns and cities have good hotels and the tourist is surprised pleasantly by the sort of fare and service he receives in places like Peru, Wells River, Ludlow, Chester, Waterbury, Montgomery, Cambridge, Brandon, Ripton, etc., while the hotels in Manchester, Woodstock, Lake Willoughby near Barton and Hyde Manor in Sudbury might be said to be in a class by themselves.

Distinctive Piece of Work

A very distinctive piece of work has been done by the Green Mountain Club in laying out "The Long Trail," which extends from Bennington in the south to Smugglers Notch and Mt. Mansfield in the north, with extensions planned and already practicable to Belvidere Mountain and Jay Peak in the north. This trail is designed for the harder type of playground-hiker, to whom the majestic outlook from the mountain top and the well-earned rest is complete recompense for the rigorous business of climbing and hiking along rough trails.

The Long Trail is clearly marked by signs, pointers and blazes, and takes in most of the considerable peaks of the Green Mountains. It is equipped with shelters at important points, open to the decent usage of all comers. Hundreds of hikers and mountain climbers toil along these trails every year, summer and winter, and the vogue of the mountain trails steadily increases.

So far, playing about in Vermont for the summer is not a very costly matter. Very few of the hotels have scaled their prices to summer-resort altitudes, and the costs at the average hostelry are very moderate. Place after place may be found where the entire bill for two, overnight, with care of the roadster, is under \$10. Neither do tourists experience garage "hold-ups" in this 400 miles of travel. On the contrary, at two different places, St. Johnsbury and Ludlow, service stations, where a tightening up of body bolts, battery hangers, brake rods, etc., is done at a figure which would make city garage men stare, are to be found.

PRESIDENT TO GET MAGNA CHARTA COPY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press)—President Harding is to receive a beautifully framed copy of Magna Charta from the Magna Charta Day Association, it was announced by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, founder and secretary of the association.

The copy, which will be 22 by 30 inches, will show the seals of the barons who participated in the signing of the document, and it will be in colors.

A small brass plate, outlining the presentation to the president as the honorary president of the Magna Charta Day Association, is attached to the frame.

A copy of the Magna Charta also will be presented to E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia, in recognition of his act as the first Governor to issue a proclamation calling for observance of Magna Charta day.

JEAN V. PARMENTIER RETURNS TO FRANCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Confident that France and the United States would reach a common ground this fall in the French debt problem, Jean V. Parmentier and C. A. le Neveu, commissioners from France sent here to discuss the debts, sailed home today on the liner Paris. Both expect to return in the fall.

"We have found America is willing to concede us everything possible in the debt tangle," M. Parmentier said.



Killington and Shrewsbury Peaks From Otter Creek, Near Rutland, Vt.
A Typical Vermont Landscape of River, Dale and Mountain, With Natural Gravel Road in Foreground

RED FLAG CHEERED SAYS MR. BIELASKI

Report Made to State Department on Recent Capture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—A. Bruce Bielaski, formerly with the American Department of Justice, who recently had the experience of being captured by Mexican bandits and of effecting his own escape, has returned to Washington and made a report on conditions in Mexico to the State Department here.

Mr. Bielaski stresses the presence of Bolshevism in the southern republic. "It is a common sight to see great throngs of Mexican people cheering the red flag," Bielaski said, and mentioned the name of one of the most prominent of President Obregon's supporters as a leader in the Bolshevist movement.

Mr. Bielaski declined to express an opinion as to whether the United States should recognize the Obregon Government. He said he was supporting the State Department in this respect and declared that the matter was in safe hands so long as it remained with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

The Mexican Government, Bielaski said, apparently is relying upon its ability to force recognition through propaganda and the aid of certain American interests. He asserted his belief that there is an organized and systematic effort which has the sanction and aid of the Mexican Government.

WRECKED SEAPLANE MAY BE SALVAGED

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The United States cruiser Denver, which rescued Lieut. Walter Hinton and his companions from the wrecked seaplane Sampaio Correia, is on its way to Key West, naval officials here said today. The seaplane fell while flying from Nassau to Haiti on the way from New York to Rio de Janeiro.

It was reported that a navy tug was on its way to the damaged flying boat and would attempt to tow her into Guantanamo or some other southern port in an effort to salvage the craft so the flight can be resumed.

LITTLE ENTENTE HAS DEFINITE FORM

BELGRADE, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press)—M. Ninichitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left for Prague, where he will attend a conference of the premiere and foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, commencing on Thursday.

In taking leave of the correspondents, M. Ninichitch said: "The Little Entente for a long time represented a mere idea. The Geneva Conference has shown that, with political solidarity in a group of powers, it is possible to achieve positive results. The Little Entente will now assume its complete and definite form, constituting an influential bloc in the present state of affairs in Europe."

CHICAGO INSTITUTES CITY FRUIT MARKET TO HALT PROFITEERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—The city of Chicago has gone into the fruit business with the avowed object of halting profiteering. A "fair price" market was opened on the Municipal Pier under the management of the City Council's High Cost and High Rent Committee, and an entire boatload of peaches, apples, grapes, plums, and other fruits is being marketed daily to the public at prices considerably below those of the wholesale fruit dealers.

"Foreign peddlers have a monopoly of the fruit business in Chicago and their combine is boosting the prices ridiculously high," Russell J. Poole, secretary to the Council committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said that a boatload of fruit is to be received daily from Michigan orchards across the lake and sold direct to the public at the Municipal Pier.

A large number of peddlers, he said, who make house-to-house canvasses, are selling their fruit from coalscuttle-shaped pails instead of standard measures required by ordinance. He said that they sell in bulk, which tends to mislead customers.

NEW ENGLAND LOSES RATES RAISE APPEAL

The refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to "adjust" rates so as to equalize commercial opportunities is merely a temporary setback for New England in its efforts to have removed the higher rate—as compared with that charged in New York—on rail and ocean shipments to and from the southern states, Boston shippers point out, since the commission stipulated that this finding might later be upset by its final adjustment of points at issue in the so-called southern rate investigation.

Final arguments for the removal of the freight rate differentials which are held to have militated against New England's commerce in favor of that of New York will be heard in Washington next month. The case decided adversely by the commission yesterday was filed in January 1916 by the chambers of commerce of Boston and Providence, R. I., and a score of New England shipping interests affected by the differentials in question.

Prior to January 1916, Boston and Providence freight rates to the south, for rail and water shipments, were identical with those of New York. Then the Boston and Providence rates were advanced from 3 to 6.5 cents a hundred pounds over the New York freight tariffs, which remained unchanged. It was an appeal from this increase which was dismissed yesterday without prejudice as regards the broader appeal made for changes in freight tariffs by the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, now pending before the commission.

MONTEREY, MEXICO SEEKS DEVELOPMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Monterey, Mex., is adopting the methods of western American cities to attract capital and is making an especial appeal to Americans with money to come in and assist in developing the resources of the region.

In a statement issued by Governor Tamez, which has reached Washington which ends with the invitation "Come down to Monterey!" the Governor calls attention to the probabilities that a great part of Nuevo Leon possesses fabulous oil resources, "which are hidden in the sub-soil ready to become the prize of the efforts of men of action."

CUBA IS ENACTING REFORM PROGRAM

American State Department Pleased With Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Cuba is showing her good faith by entering upon a program of reform through legislation, and the American State Department thinks well enough of this effort to issue a statement expressing its confidence in the plan.

The leaders of the Cuban Government and the most influential elements of Cuban public opinion have concentrated their efforts upon a definite legislative program which when enacted into law is expected to place the Island Republic squarely upon her feet, says the State Department, and it goes on to express the opinion that the confusion in Cuba growing out of the many grave and complex problems arising there soon will be dissipated.

The legislative reform program includes fundamental measures dealing with modification of the civil service law, improvements in systems of government accounting, national floating indebtedness, removal of members of the judiciary, and last, a bill providing for a foreign loan to settle the floating indebtedness.

The first of these measures has been approved by both houses of the Cuban Congress, while some of the others have had the partial approval of that body.

"It is to be confidently expected," says the State Department announcement, "that within a short period the measures referred to and which appear to be vitally necessary to carrying out the policy of large reconstruction and reform will have been enacted into law in satisfactory form."

The execution of this program, the statement adds, undoubtedly will go far toward the restoration of tranquillity and confidence and toward the normalization and betterment of business conditions generally.

COMPULSORY VOTING FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS PROPOSED

Compulsory voting for American citizens, after the fashion set by certain European countries, was advocated by Benjamin C. Lane, Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, in a lecture broadcast from the Medford Hillside radio station, near Boston. Mr. Lane would make it more inconvenient for a citizen to refrain from voting than to go to the polls and exercise the privilege of suffrage, he declared.

Voters failing to show up at the polls on election days, under a plan proposed by Mr. Lane, would have to send to the city or town clerk in their places of residence sworn statements of the reasons for their derelictions. Failing to do so, delinquents would be subject to the imposition of fines of not more than \$5 for each offense.

Mr. Lane expressed the belief that the task of drawing up an excuse for not voting would entail more bother than making a trip to the polls, and that a law which would penalize failure to vote would bring about a marked increase in the percentage of those who actually cast ballots when the opportunity is afforded. Compulsory voting, he believed, was as essential as compulsory education, especially in view of the fact that if 75 per cent of the registered voters in any particular place reach the polls on election day, the vote is considered heavy, and this is the exception rather than the rule.

CAPITAL TERMS WAGE ADVANCE PROSPERITY SIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

partment said there is virtually a plethora of money in New York, the Nation's financial reservoir. He pointed to easy money rates as one indication of this, and the "strong condition of the federal reserve banks." Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that settlement of the railway and coal strikes would be followed by a general improvement in business.

Politically the advance in wages came as ammunition for Republicans seeking re-election this fall. They are expected to make capital out of the proverbial "full dinner pail" plea and attribute the returning prosperity to sagacity of the Republican Administration. But the Democrats are reading in the advances an effort of "big business" an effort to cover the "flagrant tariff" just passed by the Senate and now in conference, by stirring up a mock prosperity for electioneering.

Starts Old Circle

The tariff bill passed by the Senate was by far the highest in the history of the country; it virtually sets up an embargo on imports. Tariff experts said that this high tariff alone will cause an increase in the cost of necessities and start the old circle of higher prices followed by higher wages.

From all parts of the country come reports of a shortage of labor in certain industries, notably the building trades. With the coal mines resuming operations, the view was expressed that the steel corporations are hoisting wages to keep their labor from returning to the mines.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor said they were highly pleased at the wage increases and they point to this as an argument for other concerns to do likewise. The advance in steel wages comes at a time when many industries are trying to liquidate labor. The railway employees have taken hope for restoration of their lost wages, since the huge steel producers have started the upward trend.

Brier Hill Meets Increase

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 23—The Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown and the Trumbull Steel Company of Warren, together employing 10,000 men, today made announcement of a 20 per cent wage increase. Other independent companies are expected to follow.

Wheeling Announces Raise

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 23—The Wheeling Steel Corporation, employing approximately 25,000 men, will meet the 20 per cent wage advance announced by the United States Steel Corporation. It was officially stated here today.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN SHOW

The annual exhibition of the products of children's gardens will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Aug. 26 and 27. Vegetables and flowers, grown in school and home gardens, will be exhibited and prizes amounting to \$300 will be awarded. A challenge cup is offered for the best school-garden display.

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RAISULI SLIPS OUT OF SPAIN'S GRASP

Moroccan Brigand Makes Escape From Narrow Space In Which He Is Confined

TETUAN, Morocco, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Amid all the anxieties of Spanish policy in regard to Morocco the Spanish are specially exasperated at this particular moment of crisis at the now indubitable fact, which they have been trying to ignore for two or three weeks, that the old brigand, chief, statesman, governor and nearly everything else that one of the cleverest men in Africa can be, El Raisuli, has slipped from their grasp again, when this time they had felt certain that he could not escape from the very narrow space in which they thought they had confined him.

At the beginning of May the Spanish forces took possession, after much difficulty, of Tazart, the headquarters of Raisuli near to which is a holy shrine into which Raisuli at once withdrew, knowing that the Spanish troops dare not follow him there. He took with him cattle and all sorts of food, and it seemed then only a question of how long he could hold out. The Spanish military authorities, politically anxious not to infringe upon the religious susceptibilities of their adversaries in the matter of the shrine, met and conferred as to what radius they should respect, and determined that for a hundred meters round this place the sanctuary of Muley Abd Salam on the sacred mountain of Yebel Alam, all should be sacrosanct as far as they were concerned.

Sanctuary Guarded

All then settled down to waiting. There were guards all round Tazart to make sure that the old Moorish chief, who has come well through 100 or more very tight corners, should not this time escape them, as it seemed humanly impossible he could. A cordon of soldiers was placed round the sanctuary, and the guards had the strictest instructions that no persons or foodstuffs should be allowed to pass through the ring, and in specified cases, and then only after the most careful examination, none should be permitted to come out of it. The main exception was to be when envoys from Raisuli, or chieftain friends round about him, wished to confer with the Spanish commanding officer upon terms of surrender.

It soon happened that they did so wish, and in the tent of the Spanish general a conference, which apparently led to nothing, took place. One of these Moors was the guardian of the sanctuary, and all were reported to be descendants of the prophet, men of great power and influence among all the tribesmen.

Airmen Bring Descriptions

Meanwhile, confident in their prospects, the Spanish aviators flew over the sanctuary of Muley Abd Salam daily, and came back with detailed descriptions of it. They did not see Raisuli, but that was explained by the Moor's well-known antipathy to aeroplanes. He first became acquainted with these things when his headquarters were at the Fondak de Ain Yedida, and in the tent he built himself a habitation beneath the surface of the ground. The aviators said that the place of the sanctuary looked charming. There was a palace, with fine patios and gardens, but the roofs of many of the adjacent buildings had been damaged by Spanish bombs.

As time went on these stories began to appear rather thin, as Raisuli was apparently not being starved out as soon as had been expected. Some cynics in Tetuan and Madrid suggested that he had slipped through the cordon after all, but the idea was considered stupid. After more days, when the cynics observed that Raisuli had done more wonderful things than that in his time, suspicions began to grow among the Spaniards: A little while later it was known definitely that Raisuli had gone, because he had put himself in communication with his followers, telling them that he had wished to be in closer touch with the Spaniards in order that negotiations might be better pursued. Raisuli has always exhibited a certain sense of humor. He assured them that all would be arranged by the time of an approaching Moorish religious festival. He may be right.

Negotiations Proceeding

The situation is exasperating to Spain, feeling that the old enemy has escaped them again by some trick, the only way of explaining it. There is all the difference in the world between a Raisuli compulsorily rendered starved out—and one who, however difficult his situation, is physically so situated that he can discuss terms. His situation is difficult because his followers are submitting to the Spaniards daily, and it is obvious that he cannot last much longer, but on the other hand the Moors are fully aware of the spirit that underlies the new African policy of Spain and the pessimism that has inspired it.

The upshot is that the new Spanish High Commissioner, General Burguete, has at once put himself into communication with the brigand, and negotiations are proceeding. After arriving at Tetuan to begin his duties as High Commissioner a few days ago, the general went on to Melilla. From there he returned hurriedly to Tetuan, and it was understood that the reason was this one, of getting into touch with Raisuli, as he was given to understand might easily be done.

It is now stated that the terms of submission are being arranged and all will soon be over so far as this feud is concerned. In the past when such terms have been arranged they have included the promotion of Raisuli to high office. A Moor of the name of Sid Mohan El Tuyaay, who has just arrived at Melilla from the Raisuli territory, having made the journey by land through the Rif country, says that the pact may be expected very soon as the new High Commissioner has "offered guarantees." Thus the new Spanish policy begins to work!

TENDENCY OF ITALIAN SOCIALISM TOWARD SUPPORT OF MONARCHY

Signor Turati, Veteran Party Leader, Pays Visit to King, Significance of Which May Be Profound in Future

ROME, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—A very important event in Italian history has taken place. Signor Turati, veteran Socialist leader, has paid a visit to the King at the Quirinal, on the twenty-second anniversary of His Majesty's accession. The date was a coincidence—for the visit was paid in connection with the ministerial crisis, not by way of congratulation, and the Socialist chief was careful to "save his face" by stating that he had been to see Victor Emmanuel III, "not as King, but as the chief employee of the State."

Still, the fact remains that a Socialist leader, and in the case of Signor Turati one who, in 1903, refused the offer of a seat in the Cabinet from Signor Giolitti, had the moral courage to take a taxicab—significantly enough the new Roman taxicabs are vivid red, the Socialist color—and alight at the palace. The only precedent for such a step in all the 61 years of modern Italian history was when the Reformist or Moderate Socialist, Signor Bisolati, went up to the Quirinal in a short jacket and slouch hat, and doing the war sat in the Coalition cabinets as Minister of Pensions. But then Signor Bisolati was a personal friend of the King and a Member of Parliament for the Quirinal division of Rome, where, with Royal support he had defeated a Clerical.

A Decidedly New Departure

Signor Turati's visit therefore must be regarded as a new departure in the direction of Socialist collaboration with the monarchy. Toward this desirable event, they long have been overtures from both sides. Victor Emmanuel III, unlike his father, is a democratic monarch. He likes to be called "a modern king"; he dislikes pomp and ceremony, preferring the simple life of a citizen, breeding chickens at his country-place in San Rossore near Pisa, and collecting coins in his cabinet in the Quirinal. His pot aversion was the Kaiser, whom he considers well punished by the complete indifference which the newspapers now display toward him in his exile. Some senators even think that the King went too far, when he entertained the Bolshevik delegates during the Genoa conference on board his yacht. But kings in these days realize that monarchies, if they are to last, must be democratic. Edward VII was understood to be a Liberal; George I of Greece was wont to walk about the streets of Athens in naval uniform; Peter I of Serbia fought as a common soldier in the trenches, whereas the exiled Tzar Ferdinand of Bulgaria surrounded himself with etiquette and kept his peasant subjects at a distance.

British Example Followed

Recently, too, the Italian royal family has followed the British example of going about constantly in public. The Duke of Aosta has delivered a lecture at Cambridge on "The Italian as a Soldier," showing the connection between Italy and England from the time when Peter I of Savoy came to London, where the Savoy Theater still preserves the name of his house, in 1241, down to the cooperation with the Italian troops in the victory of Vittorio Veneto, in 1918. Prince Humbert, the heir-apparent, has been making extensive tours in Libya and elsewhere; his eldest sister, Princess Yolanda, has visited London.

Meanwhile, the Socialists, on their side, have gradually been acquiring in the democratic monarchy. Before the Socialist movement arose 40 years ago, the Republican Party alone represented the Extreme Left and was frankly anti-monarchical, as was its founder, Signor Mazzini. But, when the Socialists arrived upon the scene, their program was economic rather than political; they wanted a more equal distribution of wealth rather than a different form of government. Since then, Republicanism has waned, as Socialism has waxed.

Adversaries in Romagna

In the Romagna, where alone Republicanism remains a force, these two parties are adversaries. Mainly occupied with social questions, the Socialist leaders have come to regard the formal proclamation of a republic as a matter of no practical importance, so long as the crown is worn by a democratic king. Signor Bissolati once said so in the present writer. Moreover, just as in Great Britain the crown is considered as the one link which unites the British Empire, so in Italy it is known to be the best barrier against a federal system, which would loosen the ties between the north and the south, and which might be the result of a republic. A federal republic was, for example, the dream of many Spaniards in the early seventies, before the Alfonsist restoration. A federal republic has been realized in the United States, in Switzerland and Brazil.

But it scarcely would work in Italy, because the south would not readily accept a northerner as president nor the north a southerner, whereas Piedmontese and Sicilians, Lombards and Sardis, Romans and Neapolitans acquiesce in the monarchy of Casa Savoia.

Few Still for Republic

A few veterans, a few theorists, a few ardent youths are all who—outside the Romagna—now profess Republican ideas. The Roman Republic of 1848 is as defunct as the Roman Republic of Brutus and Cicero. As Signor Crispi said: "The monarchy unites us; the republic would divide us"; and he had been a Republican. Since his time, much has happened. The danger which menaced the throne in the last years of the last reign, when General Pelloux was Humbert's reactionary Premier, was immediately dispatched upon the accession of his son. Signor Giolitti tamed the Socialists, and their Right Wing has become almost conservative. The Italian monarchy came well out of the war, which caused the downfall of so many older dynasties. The King became "the first soldier of Italy," sharing the privations at

the front, just as he always had been the first to suffer the relief of earthquake sufferers at Monteleone, Messina and Avezzano. He sacrificed several of his palaces for national purposes, and avoided luxury and practiced plain living in a way that some profiteers might have imitated with advantage.

Never Imposed His Will

Although he once told a British Ambassador that he looked upon himself as "the permanent undersecretary of every ministry," because he was always in office while cabinets came and went every few months, yet he never imposed his will at any of the frequent ministerial crises. He probably stands nearer to the people than to the aristocracy, which in Italy takes little part, and has less influence, in politics.

The participation of the Socialists in the Administration would, therefore, also be the advent of the Labor Party to power in Great Britain, alarm George V.

The monarchy would go on just the same, even though the Italians have not that love of tradition which marks the British.

EARLY TERMINATION PREDICTED FOR QUEENSLAND LABOR RÉGIME

Output of State's Manufactures Indicates Prosperity—Financing Causes Astonishment

BRISBANE, Queensland, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The political outlook in Queensland may be regarded as uncertain for people in the State seem to be tiring of the Labor Government. After having won three elections the party and its leader, Mr. Theodore, have met much adverse criticism.

The Labor Government succeeded in abolishing the Legislative Council or Upper House, which was always regarded as the people's safeguard against irresponsible legislation. This action, drastic as it was, caused a measure of uneasiness in Australia, but on mature thoughts, the community generally speaking, did not take the matter too seriously, arguing that the Commonwealth was over-governed, and that they had all experienced the disadvantages of too many politicians and too much legislation. The Government's action, however, served as a bad advertisement for Queensland in London financial quarters.

Royal Appointment Made

Another act which made this State rather unpopular, was the move of the Labor Government in appointing as Lieutenant-Governor a Labor politician whose views were very pronounced. So strongly did some of the Queenslanders resent this action, that they sent a deputation to England to protest against the appointment, and further authorized them to interview the Secretary of State with the object, if possible, of securing the services of a Governor appointed by the crown. That the mission succeeded may be gauged by the fact, that a few weeks later His Majesty appointed Sir Matthew Nathan to fill the chief office in the State. The Labor Government adopted drastic innovations in local legislation also, and a redistribution of seats helped it to win the last election, although by the actual number of votes polled the Government were in a minority.

When Mr. Theodore visited England his effort to float a loan failed, but as a last resort he appealed to and succeeded in obtaining temporary accommodation from the Bank of England. His subsequent financial arrangements with bankers in the United States caused astonishment.

Labor Régime's Advantage

Mr. Theodore's friends contend that the State has prospered during Labor's régime, and certain figures in support of the contention are shown. An official publication issued under the authority of the Federal Government in dealing with the output of Queensland manufactures for the year 1920-1921 shows a distinct im-

CANADA SCHOOLS 'TOO COMMERCIAL'

English Educationalist Criticizes Methods

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Frank Critchley of the educational system of Canada was made by Miss Irene Geach, an English educationalist, who passed through Montreal at the completion of an 18-months' tour of the schools of the Dominion and of the United States, under the teachers' exchange system, organized by the League of the Empire.

"Education in Canada is too commercial in its outlook," Miss Geach said. "The whole tendency here is toward commercialism, more than aestheticism, with the result that the imaginative and artistic development of the child is apt to be dropped for the sake of the more material side. Literature is not a broad subject in Canadian schools and nature study is not taught to anything like the extent that it should be. Schools also suffer here from oversupervision. Not enough is left to the individuality of the teacher and the teachers are turned out on a machine-made plan. The period of training also is much too short. 'Things to be admired are the fine school buildings to be found throughout the country and the excellent equipment for which money is freely forthcoming. Canada can also give Great Britain points in the matter of small classes.'

He summed up the situation briefly when he declared that if Australia was to continue a free Commonwealth she must have guarantees against a future aggression, which involved an Australian Monroe Doctrine in the southern Pacific. Whoever controlled the islands within the Australian waters, also controlled Australia and New Guinea, which was adjacent to Australia, and was as large as Cuba, the Philippines, and Japan together, and many smaller Pacific islands near New Guinea suitable for coaling stations or submarine bases.

Common Interests in Pacific
Mr. Hughes added that the United States and Australia had common interests in the great Pacific Ocean, and were committed by inexorable circumstances to the doctrine "Hands off the Pacific," and he concluded by declaring that they would strive against all predatory nations to give the doctrine their last ounce of strength.

There have been many affirmations during the last year or so, as to the enhanced status enjoyed by the British dominions, and Mr. Hughes, instead of referring to Australia as the Commonwealth, frequently uses the term "nation." Moreover, British Cabinet ministers have themselves gone out of their way to encourage the dominions to adopt this high meaning word by coupling it with a dominion when a suitable occasion arose. This was usually done at some important or semi-official gathering at which representatives from the dominions were present.

To some degree this pandered to their vanity, and encouraged them to regard themselves, as possessing power they lacked. This was largely a result of the prominent part played by the dominions at the Peace Conference, for it must be remembered that their representatives signed the Peace Treaty, and consequently they were individually responsible to the King for their advice to accept it.

International prominence was further assumed by the dominions when they became independent members of the League of Nations.

But Mr. Theodore is not having an easy time in keeping his team in order. The Labor Government have increased the public debt, already a heavy burden. The State enterprises, which absorbed considerable sums of money, have been failures, and the losses, exceeding £250,000, have to be borne by the community. High wages have been paid, and a few workers have been won over.

On the other hand the Opposition is not strong, and Mr. Theodore is inclined to bank on this rather than on the strength of his own party. The Nationalist Party and the Country Party are now thought to have sunk their differences, but the former cannot forget that the Country Party voted with Labor for the abolition of the Upper Chamber. The consensus, however, is that the Labor Party's downfall is only a matter of short time. Recent New South Wales elections gave a strong indication that the people would welcome a moderate Conservative Government.

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AUSTRALIA MORE THAN EVER INVOLVED IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

High Official Admits That Government Officers Are Constantly Reaching Out for Greater Responsibilities

MELBOURNE, Vic., July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Attention has been riveted upon the position occupied by Australia in the matter of foreign affairs, due to some extent to an utterance of Percy Deane, a high Australian official, closely associated with Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs. Mr. Deane declared that the Prime Minister's department was becoming increasingly important, and was reaching out constantly into the field of foreign affairs, and that the responsibility of each officer was expanding. The most secret and most dangerous functions of government were controlled by them.

Such a statement would have been impossible a few years ago, and although for a considerable time the dominions have been clamoring for more to say in foreign matters and foreign policy, it was chiefly due to the war that they have entered into the sphere of international politics. The geographical position of Canada places her in an enviable position compared with Australia and New Zealand, and the Monroe Doctrine may be regarded as her sheet anchor. Australia's chief concern in foreign affairs today is the Pacific, and no one realizes this more than the Prime Minister, who of all Australian politicians has a unique grasp of the situation.

He summed up the situation briefly when he declared that if Australia was to continue a free Commonwealth she must have guarantees against a future aggression, which involved an Australian Monroe Doctrine in the southern Pacific. Whoever controlled the islands within the Australian waters, also controlled Australia and New Guinea, which was adjacent to Australia, and was as large as Cuba, the Philippines, and Japan together, and many smaller Pacific islands near New Guinea suitable for coaling stations or submarine bases.

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RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICE IS OPENED

Direct Line Between France and the United States Starts Operations

PARIS, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—An event in the history of wireless telegraphy was the opening of a direct radiotelegraphic service between France and the United States. The station of Sainte-Assise, near Melun, was inaugurated Aug. 7. It is the biggest radioelectric center of the world. France already possessed the most powerful station of wireless established at Bordeaux at the end of the war. The Bordeaux antennas are supported by eight pylons 250 yards high while the new station of Sainte-Assise—whose name is Radio-France—has 17 pylons of 250 yards in height. The first machine put into service for the traffic with the United States allows the production of electrical oscillations of 700 amperes, 50 per cent more intense than that of Bordeaux. When the three new machines are put into activity their efficient results will be four times stronger than those of the biggest post in the world and 35 times stronger than those of the Eiffel Tower.

There is at Paris, near the Bourse, 166 rue Montmartre, the central bureau of Radio-France where manipulators control the transmitter apparatus of Sainte-Assise. The radiographic messages are thus transmitted direct from the head office in Paris to the radio head office in New York. At this bureau also arrive all the telegrams received by the six receiver centers of the banlieue of Paris.

Proved a Happy Choice

It was a happy choice as he carried out his task with distinction. He was then a private member of the House of Representatives, and on his return to Australia was given a seat in the Cabinet as Treasurer. General Smuts, who has always taken a firm stand in regard to Dominion's status, in his farewell message on leaving England in 1919, said: "The dominions have been well launched on their great career; their status of complete nationhood has now received international recognition, and as members of the British League, they will henceforth go forward on terms of equal brotherhood with the other nations on the great platform of the world." In view of this pronouncement it was surprising that General Smuts did not attend the League of Nations himself or send one of his own Ministers, especially as he had been a most ardent promoter of the League. However, he obtained the services of two eminent Englishmen to represent South Africa, in the person of Lord Robert Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Stratford Summer Festival

London, Aug. 1
Special Correspondence

THE Shakespeare Festival, which started at Stratford-on-Avon July 24 and continues for six weeks, is attracting lovers of English drama, literature, history, and tradition from all over the world. Performances are given by the New Shakespeare Company, a stock company which specializes in these plays exclusively, at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, which has been erected for the purpose of keeping the plays of Shakespeare before the public.

Mr. Archibald Flower of Stratford-on-Avon, who is one of the leading patrons of the various Shakespearean undertakings, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the productions differed from the ordinary run of Shakespearean attempts in that the Stratford company strove to produce the plays exactly as they were done in Shakespeare's day; that is, with an unstarred and uniformly good cast and with the same simple or negligible scenery which, because of the saving of time involved, enabled the company to give the plays in full.

With the ordinary company producing Shakespearean plays in any of the large cities today the management first sought for some prominent star or stars; then they accumulated an elaborate equipment of scenery, and

put the plays on in many ways like modern productions.

The stars were the first cause of disappointment. They tended to seek favor with the audience for themselves personally. Furthermore, if they felt their lines did not suit their particular capabilities they were wont to change them more or less. There had been cases where stars, liking portions of the lines of subordinate characters had appropriated them. These two tendencies were bad for the play, bad for the star, and demoralizing to the rest of the company who, made to feel a sense of unimportance, performed their tasks with only desultory interest.

Then again, the elaborate scenery in the usual run of Shakespearean production was a handicap. Because of expense and also lack of time it was impossible to put on Shakespearean plays in full according to modern standards. As a result many scenes were cut and others altered in order to achieve continuity, all of which in its final form was not really Shakespeare.

The Shakespeare Memorial National Theater Company has no stars and good and all take a lively interest in their work, so much so that there is a high degree of teamwork. By eliminating elaborate scenery it is possible to produce any one of the plays of Shakespeare in full with all acts and

scenes and have it finish within a reasonable time. The result is the object sought, that is Shakespearean plays as nearly like their early productions as possible.

The plays to be given are "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "All's Well That Ends Well," "Cymbeline," and Sheridan's "Rivals." The principals will be Mr. Balliol Holloway, Mr. William Stack, Miss Ethel Carrington, and Miss Dorothy Green.

The company, under the direction of Mr. Bridge Adams, is practically the same as appeared at the Birthday Festival in the spring and has since paid a triumphal visit to Christiania.

With success for the present season assured Mr. Flower and other patrons of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater are turning attention to consideration of urgent requests from the United States and Canada that the company make a comprehensive tour in each of those countries. These tours are earnestly sought, not only because of the desire for the educational advantages they would confer but because of the expectation that they would do a great deal to stimulate interest, understanding and good feeling between the various branches of the English-speaking peoples.

This proposal was nearly carried out a year ago when all preparations including the guarantee of funds were complete but it was found impossible to send the company so far away from England on account of the demand for it here.

"Lights Out" Has a Film-Making Theme

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 21

Vanderbilt Theater, Aug. 17, 1922. Mrs. Henry B. Harris offers "Lights Out," a comedy in three acts by Paul Dickney and Mann Page. The cast: Walt Sebastian, Felix Krembs, Barbara Peyton, Marcia Byron, Mrs. Chester Gallant, Olive Harper Thorne, Keith Forbes, William Shelley Brakenham, William Ingersoll, Mr. Peyton, Robert Ames, Egbert Winslow, Robert Ames, Porter, Cy Plunkett, Hair-pin Annie, Lorin Baker, Emma Eyer, Decker, Philip Lord, "Silent Jim," Sam Janney, High Sign Joe, C. Henry Gordon, Night Watchman, William E. Morris, Mr. Wellsbacker, William E. Morris.

There can be no complaint of lack of novelty about "Lights Out." Of course there are the usual crooks with their ever-ready revolvers, but the authors have placed their old-fashioned story in a new series of "locations." The play with its moving picture theme begins in the observation car of the Pennsylvania Limited and ends in a photoplay studio.

The story runs about as follows: Egbert Winslow, a romantic motion picture scenario writer is so sure of the value of the film stories he has written, that before starting for New York to market them he tries to get a bagful of them insured in Ash-tabula for half a million dollars. His great care of the bag attracts the attention of two bank-robbers, a man and a woman, who board the train and go to no end of trouble in trying to steal the bag. The scenario writer's attention being diverted by a young lady, the bag is taken by Walt Sebastian and Hair-pin Annie. Their disgust upon finding that they thought to be a precious bag contained nothing but untold scenarios, is beyond measure.

Things are beginning to look very bad for the young author, when the brilliant thought comes to him that what his writing needs is the practical experience which the long record of his captors must have given them. He proposes to Walt Sebastian that he become a collaborator in writing underworld scenarios. Walt at first declines, but seeing a way of getting even with his arch-enemy, "High Sign Joe," for having "double-crossed" him after robbing a bank in Texas, he consents.

The rest of the play is concerned with the results of making a film serial based upon the real bank robbery. High Sign Joe sees one of the episodes shown in a New Mexico theater and starts for the studio where "The Red Trail" is being made, looking for the author. The final act takes place in the studio at night, when all things are straightened out as they should be for the worthy people concerned. The young scenario writer in his film making has happily blundered into a way of clearing the name of the father of the girl he met on the train from the accusation of wrecking the bank.

Felix Krembs as Walt Sebastian, and Beatrice Noyes as Hair-pin Annie are miscast. It is unfortunate for the play that precisely the right players were not found for these parts. Under the circumstances, however, they did good work. The two lovers, Barbara Peyton and Egbert Winslow, played by Marcia Byron and Robert Ames, fare better, but the one performance that possesses any distinction is that of High Sign Joe in the hands of C. Henry Gordon. Mr. Gordon knew his lines on the opening night and gave a carefully poised performance, every movement of which counted. Sam Janney, as the assistant detective, Silent Jim, had no lines to learn, but scored a success with his "looks." A small part, Butts McAllister, was well played by Lorin Baker, but the acting as a whole left much to be desired.

There is more of novelty in "Lights Out" than in any other play of the new season. Its stage settings are excellent. There is every evidence, however, of a lack of proper preparation, which is the more unfortunate, since the play itself is well worth while.

F. L. S.

Fourteen English performers have arrived at Reykjavik, the capital of the Kingdom of Iceland (to give the Saga Island its up-to-date title) in order to assist at the filming of Sir Hall Caine's novel, which partly is located in Iceland. These portions of the novel will now be enacted in the original surroundings, with the cooperation of a number of Icelanders.

Homer and Sargent Water Colors at the Metropolitan Museum

New York, Aug. 21

THE gentle art of water coloring seems particularly suited to the summer season, be it production or consumption. And so, amid the wonders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, one comes to the gallery of water colors with a sense of relief from the more weighty matters of art, content to let the fancy wander in the delicate and delightful by-ways of the aquarellist. This summer exhibition shows the development of this art in England from its eighteenth-century beginnings, its appeal to the French painters and especially to the Americans from the time of Winslow Homer. Pastels and pencil drawings supplement the water colors and provide many intimate glimpses into artistic ways and means.

The outstanding feature of this collection is the contrast afforded by the group of water colors by Winslow Homer and John Singer Sargent, the two most accomplished American painters in this medium. Sargent is the more accomplished technician of the two; he furthermore achieves the representation of effects and details which Homer did not attempt. His range of subject is almost limitless, from the homely moments in the routine of life, say, the back yard to the glory of an Alpine range. His rendering of textures, subtleties of form in natural objects or in the work of mankind, his joy in the panorama of daily life and his keen sense of characterization produce dazzling water colors such as are nowhere else to be found.

And yet the simpler, plainer utterance of his predecessor has something of distinction and elegance which he seldom attains. Except for perhaps seven of the "Quarry" series in the Sargent collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—water colors which from sheer exuberance of technical virtuosity have transcended representation and become epics and symphonies of abstract form—there are none others since Turner so distinguished as those of Winslow Homer.

Homer's sense of design was so insistent that it doubtless determined to a great extent his choice of subject and scheme of color. Inherent simplicity in handling and a rigorous elimination of detail aided his broad vision to retain the mighty sweep of sea and sky and to suggest the eternal play of natural forces. Because Homer was aware of these powers, of their grandeur and elemental character, they became reflected in his work. The clear transparent washes, as of the early English water colorists, become alive and dramatic under his hand; his "Sloop, Bermuda," is a fine

example of vigorous handling and design.

Most of Homer's paintings are of the sea and the dozen or more in this exhibition are mostly records of incidents in Bermuda or the Bahamas. The color scheme remains curiously the same in them all; a varying blue gray sky with light and dark relief and an invariable accent of red, through the British merchant flag, foreground flowers or the red shirt of some dusky native. His fishing boats are as authentic as his natives; his skies and ruffled seas are perfect settings for these tropical tales.

"The Pioneer" is of a different nature and shows a woodsman, ax on shoulder, striding beneath some giants of the forest, while beyond, under a stormy sky, is seen a hilly country in bright contrast to the deep foreground shadows. A water color of two women, dressed in the costume of the 80's, is interesting as a forerunner of the groups which Sargent has made of his friends, such as the painting "In The Generalife" seen in this exhibition—three women sketching in the gardens of the Alhambra. A drawing of "The Bathers" is another example of Homer's classic and almost Michelangeloesque sense of form.

The Sargents are all gay and exhilarating performances, done in holiday mood and as the titles indicate, caught together from many wanderings. "Idle Sails," delicate in color; "Spanish Fountain"—wet marble and spouting water in brilliant manner; "Sirmione"—a lake and mountain range wreathed in bluish haze; "Boats"—seen against some Italian garden of black cypresses; "A Tyrolean Crucifix"—a wayside shrine on an ancient, knotted tree; two Venetian scenes of canals and barges in blazing sunshine, a group in the Alhambra Gardens, and "The Escutcheon of Charles V"—an architectural study of tawny marbles—these are the records of an artist who fearlessly roams on his artistic pilgrimages. It is, in the ultimate analysis, a question of vision, that vision which reveals the hidden content of the visible world and makes the seer.

The early days of English water colorists are to be studied in fine examples of Thomas Girtin (in his lovely Easby Abbey), David Cox, Turner (an early study, although in the adjoining gallery are to be seen many superb examples of his genius), Gainsborough, Romney, and Rowlandson. William Blake commands one end of the gallery, with five of his scriptural drawings, those inspirational flashes which so startled his day and generation. The artist-seer was a prophet in his own land and received scant recognition for his genius. "The Flight Into Egypt," "The Angel of the Revelation," "Elijah and the Fiery Chariot,"

and "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" illustrate his unique and metaphysical art.

Modern English artists are well represented and carry on the fine traditions of their predecessors. Wilson Steer's low-toned landscape is comparable with Girtin and H. B. Brabazon shows himself a well-equipped though somewhat fanciful interpreter of Venetian subjects. Muirhead Bone once again proves his mastery of line in two pencil drawings, and Augustus John is seen in two sanguine studies. Jongkind Barthold represents the Dutch school by two charming water colors of a Dutch landscape and some picturesque fishing boats.

Abbot Thayer, Homer Martin, Twachtman and Abbey are some of the earlier American artists seen in various media, while the moderns are, Childs Hassam, Jerome Myers and Paul Dougherty, all of whom appear in work of characteristic vein. France occupies one wall with interesting examples of Stollen, Chardin, Delacroix, Puvion de Chavanne, Degas, and Ingres. The drawings of Ingres charm as ever by the exquisite quality of line and characterization, and in the several pastels and drawings of Degas one sees his versatility and his sympathetic understanding of "la vie Parisienne."

August, which used to be the dull season so far as theatrical London was concerned, is now becoming quite a busy month, and one at which managers with plays awaiting production no longer look askance. Thus this August will see the initial performances of at least half a dozen new pieces, and revivals of several old favorites. Among the more important of the novelties are Somerset Maugham's "East of Suez," "The Limpet" by Vernon Woodhouse, and Victor McClure, and "The Last Waltz," an opera. This last named starts its career at Manchester, but is eventually to come to London, with Sir Charles Hawtrey as "producer." Sir Charles is also preparing a revival of Maugham's farce, "Jack Straw," which first saw the footlights 10 years ago. Webster's "Duchess of Malfi" is to be revived by the Norwich Players.



"Sloop, Bermuda," From Water Color Painting by Winslow Homer

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

S. G. RAINS, AUCTIONEER

Josef Stransky

Josef Stransky to Conduct New York Concert Series

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement is made that the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of New York will present a series of 12 concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House during the season 1922-23. These eight Tuesday evening and four Sunday afternoon events will supersede the 10 Tuesday and two Sunday concerts of last season. The Metropolitan Opera House series will begin Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, under the direction of Josef Stransky, who did not conduct any of the opera house concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra last season.

The Tuesday evening performances are scheduled for Nov. 14 and 23, Jan. 9, 16, and 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 27, Sunday afternoon dates are Dec. 17 and 24, March 18 and April 8. Soloists engaged for the Metropolitan Opera House concerts include: pianists, Arthur Schnabel, Alexander Siloti, Arthur Schnabel, and Josef Lhevinne; violinists, Toscha Seidel and Jacques Thibaud; cellist, Hans Kindler.

The regular Carnegie Hall series of the Philharmonic Orchestra 1922-23 concerts will begin Thursday evening, Oct. 26, under Josef Stransky, who is to resume rehearsals immediately upon his return from Europe in early October.

Willem Mengelberg, the Dutch conductor, is announced for return to New York in the late winter, to assume charge of the Philharmonic activities for the latter part of its season, to include Carnegie Hall, Metropolitan Opera House and Brooklyn Academy of Music appearances.

New members of the Philharmonic Orchestra next season will include Henry Wolksy, first violin; Samuel Kuskin, Joseph Urdang, Emil Greinert and Charles Vinicky, second violins; Oswald Mazzuchelli, Otto van Koppenhagen and Victor Lubalin, cello; Jacques Klass, fourth trumpet.

First American School of the Graphic Arts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A logical outcome of the rapid growth in America in the graphic arts, is the announcement of the Art Students League of New York that in connection with its other activities will be opened in the autumn a school for the practical training of students in the methods of art production, including etching, lithography, and fine hand color-printing. Joseph Pennell, the dean of American artists in this field, is to head the department and in association with him will be Fred W. Goudy. Students who are advanced in drawing and design will be admitted to these classes and the lectures will be supplemented by practical instruction. Under Mr. Pennell's instruction the students of etching and lithography will carry their designs through the various stages of preparation for the press and acting as their own printers in the final processes. Mr. Goudy will lecture on lettering, layout, and design; the historical study of typography will be undertaken and creative work will be criticized.

At a recent meeting of the Art Directors Club, Mr. Pennell said that American methods of reproduction were far behind those of other countries, particularly England and Germany. He urged the establishment of a national school of the graphic arts, saying that there would be a need of foreign experts to do the work of American artists unless some step was taken for adequate instruction.

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Guy Bates Post Appears in Film Version of "The Masquerader"

New York, Aug. 19
Special Correspondence

TWO well-known members of the theatrical profession made their screen debuts at the Strand this week. Richard Walton Tully presented Guy Bates Post in his film version of Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel "The Masquerader," based on the stage play by John Hunter Booth, in which Mr. Post appeared for several consecutive years. It is a First National attraction directed by James Young.

One of the merits of this film is its avoidance of the uniformed misrepresentation of the manners of the British aristocracy that is too often discoverable in films having an English story which are made in America. The collaboration of Messrs. Tully and Post could not fail to result in an interesting performance. "The Masquerader," as a film, is far above the average motion picture play. There is a finished artistry in the treatment of details and a great deal of imagination in the direction. Photographically, it is very well handled, although some of the London fog which permeated the first scenes seems to have crept through others should have been clear and definite. Mr. Post, confronted with the difficulties of the silent drama, seems to have endeavored to overcome them by over-acting. He seems to have been constantly reminding himself of the fact that as his voice could not be heard, therefore his facial expressions and pantomime must be heavily emphasized.

This phase of his characterization has its compensations. Coming directly from the legitimate drama, he has none of the threadbare mechanics of the average motion-picture star. He is able to resist the overpowering temptation to do simple things in a complex fashion. He even enters and leaves a room by opening a door, going through it, and shutting it behind him. The average actor sees in a door only an opportunity to stand in front of it, register any emotion that seems most appropriate, and then make a lingering exit, still facing the camera.

The story is too well known to need repetition. A decade or so ago everyone had read Mrs. Thurston's novel of the two men who met in the fog, and by the flickering light of a match saw their resemblance to one another. John Chilcote, member of Parliament, steadily losing his manhood through dissipation, sees in John Loder, a distant cousin, a vision of what he himself might have been, had his better self triumphed, and in Loder takes his place in Parliament, and gradually in his home. Loder sees the chance to do unselfish work for his country, at a time when she needs it sorely, and consents to the masquerade. The tale of how he did it, how he was gradually forced by circumstances to keep on with the deception, is a fascinating fiction.

Mr. Post has emphasized sharply the contrast between Loder and Chilcote. Under the clever direction of James Young, some remarkable effects are achieved with the use of the double exposure. In no play that we have seen, with the possible exception of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has this been so successfully worked out. The gradual disintegration of the good John Chilcote, and the growth in a corresponding degree of all that was best in John Loder, are shown with an artistry seldom seen on the screen.

Beyond the fact that Mr. Post un-

derestimated the power of the camera to portray emotions without unnecessary emphasis there is little for even the most captious to criticize.

The treatment of scenic effects is excellent. The London fog, for instance, is done with artistry. When John Chilcote leaves the Houses of Parliament and steps into the murky yellow of the street, a doorman, almost invisible at his post, lifts a white gloved hand in a quick salute. The effect of the white hand moving through the gloom is one of those little touches that make a picture approach perfection. In no other way could the denseness of the fog, its overpowering gloom and mystery, be shown so convincingly. The snarling of a dog when he refused to recognize the impostor in his master's room is another touch that proves imagination was used in the making of this picture.

The most annoying fault was perhaps the triteness of the subtitles. They had an irritating habit of preparing the spectator for a change in scene, by announcing, "And in another room—" or "While at home, Eve waited," or words to that effect. These are methods of sub-titling that belong, in our mind, to the days when they wrote "Ten Years Have Passed Away," or "Two Hours Later." Nearly every title began with "And," and even the last one announced grandly, "And as the years roll by, the road to happiness—" We are not sure of the exact wording, but we are sure of the annoying impression they left.

Still, "The Masquerader," in spite of its faults, remains a worthy achievement in the world of photoplays.

J. P.

Theatrical Notes

H. Reeves-Smith, who returned to New York from England, brought with him the English farce, "Lord Richard in the Pantry," acted in London by Cyril Maude. Mr. Smith will probably appear in it in America.

The Russian artist, Sergei Soudeikine, arrived in New York recently. It is he and Nicholas Remisoff that have designed the most important and original sets for Baile's "Chauve Souris."

The new Galsworthy play, "Loyalists," will be produced at the Gaitey Theater, New York, Sept. 25, by Charles B. Dillingham.

It is reported that Mrs. Fiske will be seen in New York this season in repertoire.

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STOCK MARKET HAS A RATHER MIXED ASPECT

Considerable Selling at Times
but Some Issues Rise—General
Tone Finally Hardens

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange had a reactionary trend today. Selling pressure was directed chiefly against active rails, shipyards, and steels. Losses of a point were sustained by St. Paul, Lehigh Valley, and Union Pacific, with slightly smaller declines taking place in St. Paul preferred, New Haven, New York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, and Southern Railway preferred.

The 20 per cent wage increase announced by the steel corporation and a few independents had an unsettling influence, Republic dropping a point and United States Steel common and Crucible yielding fractionally. Marine preferred sold off 2 1/2 points to its lowest price of the year. The few strong spots included Western Union, Chicago Pneumatic Tool up 1 to a new high and Standard Milling up 2 1/2.

Rails were the most active. Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, and Seaboard Air Line 6s each jumped 1 1/4 points, with gains of substantial fractions taking place in Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, St. Paul preferred 4 1/2s, Reading general 4s, Southern Pacific convertible 4s, and New York Central 5s. On the other hand, Long Island refunding 4s slipped back a point, with slight concessions also being noted in Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, Central Pacific 4s, Chicago & Alton 3s, and Frisco income 6s.

Early bond dealings were marked by irregularity in all important groups. In the foreign group, Bernese 5s were pushed up 1 1/2, Mexican 5s 1s, and Bordeaux 6s 1/2, while a backward tendency was displayed by Brazil 8s, Marcellus 6s, and Denmark 8s.

In the industrial list, Marine 6s and Colorado Industrial 5s were off about a point each.

The first Liberty 4 1/2s, which enjoyed a remarkable advance yesterday, fell back 50 points today. Other Liberty issues held fairly steady. Free offerings of stocks throughout the morning enlivened the market, and prices continued downward despite persistent efforts to rally the list. Selling pressure soon extended to motors, equipments, paper shares, and some of the public utilities, declines of 2 to 4 points being registered by American International, Associated Oil, Montana Power, North American, Whittington Pump, Allied Chemical, and Union Bag & Paper.

Mexican Petroleum continued its contrary course, rising 6 points before noon with sympathetic advances taking place in the allied Pan-American shares. Corn Products, Consolidated Gas and Pullman, the latter rising 5 points, were other outstanding exceptions to the general recession. Call money opened and renewed at 3 1/2 per cent.

Liquidation and bear pressure was suspended to a large extent after midday, the list creeping up gradually. Western Maryland common and preferred, Ann Arbor preferred, Missouri Pacific preferred, Texas & Pacific, Davison Chemical, the leathers, Cosden Oil, and Californian Petroleum were lifted 1 to 3 points. Mexican Petroleum continued to soar under urgent buying, touching 18 1/2, a jump of 7 1/2 points. Atlantic Coast Line, Gulf States Steel, and North American also ruled much higher.

Some irregularity developed in the later dealings, though in general a strong tone was manifest. There was a good demand for equipments, oils and high-priced rails. Mexican Petroleum was the feature. The closing was irregular.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DOUBLES MATCHES
VERY INTERESTINGClass of Tennis at Longwood Is
Rapidly Approaching Cham-
pionship Form

With only two matches left to be played in the third round of the men's doubles and competition continuing in the veterans' doubles and a start made in the mixed doubles, play in the United States doubles championship tennis tournaments on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, has reached a very interesting stage in the various competitions and the class of tennis is rapidly approaching championship form.

There are three matches scheduled today in the men's doubles which should furnish tennis of international character. G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood of the Australian Davis Cup team made their first appearance yesterday afternoon and ran through two rather easy matches which placed them in the fourth round, where they are scheduled to meet John Hennessey of Indianapolis and W. K. Westbrook of Detroit, the western champions. This appears to be the strongest pair the Australians have yet been called upon to face in this country, and it will be interesting to see how they fare against a pretty strong American team.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, the present champions, will be called upon to meet a young, but very promising team, which has only recently played considerable tennis in England. The team is made up of W. W. Ingraham, Harvard 1925, and A. W. Jones, Yale 1925. This team is not only making a fine showing in the men's doubles, but is the leading candidate for the National junior doubles championship, and both of the players are strong candidates for the junior singles. Yesterday they defeated the strong team of S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, in a great four-set battle, and while they are not expected to defeat the champions today, the match should produce some very strong tennis.

One of the other ranking teams in the tournament will be called upon to face some pretty strong competition. R. G. Kinsey and I. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, the Pacific coast doubles champions, are now face to face with H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beekman, New York, in the third round and should be a hard match. Yesterday the Kinseys were forced to the very limit in order to defeat W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, in five sets. After dropping the first two to 6-3, 6-4, the Pacific coast players rallied and won the next three, the last two rather easily.

R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. M. Washburn, the United States Davis Cup doubles defenders of 1921, should have an easy match today against A. W. Porter and R. B. Biddle, Longwood. Yesterday they met Manuel Alonso and Count Manuel de Gomar of the Spanish Davis Cup team, and won with surprising ease, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2. The team of W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, made its first appearance yesterday and made a very strong showing. Two matches were played by it and both resulted in easy victories, the victory against L. N. White and L. Thalheimer, the University of Texas stars, being a very impressive one as only two games were lost in the three sets.

A match of more than passing interest yesterday found D. F. Davis, St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, New York, national doubles champions in 1909, 1900 and 1901, and members of the first United States Davis Cup team meeting Tilden and Richards. The present champions had little difficulty winning in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; but the gallery greatly enjoyed watching the playing of the two men who had the honor of being the second doubles team ever to permanently possess of United States doubles championship trophies. This was in 1901, after the famous cups had been in actual competition since 1884, when the first were permanently removed from competition by R. D. Sears and James Dwight.

One match was played in the veteran doubles yesterday, with C. P. Smith and W. H. Abbott of Longwood easily defeating R. C. Black and S. C. M. Beard, Philadelphia, in straight sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. T. Tunis and P. Ellis, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

D. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated S. Nichols and D. S. Niles, Longwood, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Manuel Alonso and Count Manuel de Gomar, Spain, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated W. J. Sweeney and C. M. Charest, Middle Atlantic champions, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
R. G. Kinsey and I. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and H. C. Johnson, Longwood, 6-3, 6-4, 12-10, 6-2, 6-2.

Third Round
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

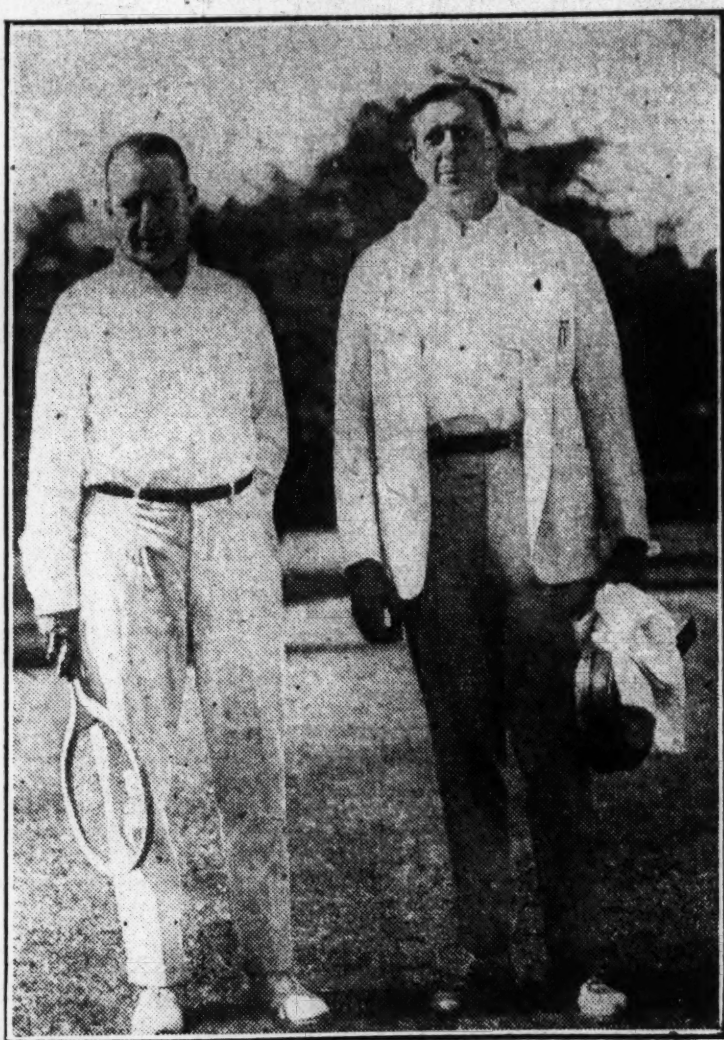
W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy, New York, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3, 10-8.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated L. N. White and L. Thalheimer (southeast champions), 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

N. W. Niles, Longwood, and Jean Borotra, France, defeated H. Prescott and A. N. Reggio, Longwood, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated L. R. Kent and C. Collier, Longwood, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

J. Hennessey, Indianapolis, and W. W. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated H. B. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Longwood, 6-4, 8-10, 6-3, 9-7.

UNITED STATES VETERANS DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
W. H. Abbott and C. P. Smith, Longwood, defeated R. C. Black, New York, and S. C. M. Beard, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round
C. M. Wood Jr., Columbia, and J. F.



Famous U. S. Doubles Champions of 1899, 1900 and 1901.
Holcombe Ward (Left) and D. F. Davis (Right).

Whitehead, Hartford, defeated L. N. White, University of Texas, and P. Donovan, Detroit, 6-3, 9-7, 6-2.
E. H. Whitehead, Hartford, and J. T. McCance, defeated John Van Ryn, Bridgton, and D. Dudley, by default.

Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, and Guy Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated Chester Moore, Wilmington, and G. A. Young, by default.

John Farquhar, Spring Lake, and Debiase, defeated Armand Marion, Seattle, and C. B. Marsh, Rochester, and C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, defeated William Kraft, Bridgton, and H. L. Swan Jr., 6-1, 6-3.

G. M. Hill Jr., Waban, and A. T. Turner, defeated E. Bartlett and T. McGinn, 6-2, 6-4.

Second Round
C. M. Woodhead, Philadelphia, and J. F. Whitehead, Hartford, defeated B. H. Whitehead, Hartford, and J. T. McCance, 6-1, 6-2.

Third Round
W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated L. A. Steele, Rochester, and C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-1.

J. M. Lott Jr. and Clyde Rosenberger, Chicago, defeated D. M. Hill Jr., Waban, and A. T. Turner, 8-6, 1-6, 6-4.

U. S. BOYS' SINGLES—Third Round
B. H. Whitehead, Hartford, defeated Bryan Donaldson, Detroit, 6-0, 6-3.

David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, defeated A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, 10-8, 6-3.

Millard Myer, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Hill, Waban, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Stuart Gaynes, New York, defeated P. B. Shumaker, Indianapolis, 6-3, 6-1.

U. S. BOYS' DOUBLES—First Round
C. M. Woodhead, Philadelphia, and R. A. Owen, defeated Fierstein and Hodge, by default.

O. Smith and Wright defeated Thomas Dixon, Philadelphia, and J. D. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, by default.

M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, and Millard Myer, Philadelphia, defeated A. L. Wiener and D. Strachan, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

M. T. Hill, Waban, and H. T. Johnson Jr., Boston, defeated G. H. Cox Jr., and R. Goodwin, by default.

Second Round
D. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, and S. Orcutt, defeated R. Elliot and A. Smith, 9-7, 6-2.

Stuart Gaynes, New York, and J. S. Miller, New York, defeated K. Bramhall and K. Crawford, by default.

A. C. Ingraham, Providence, and R. A. Owen, defeated O. Smith and Wright, by default.

M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, and Millard Myer, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Hill, Waban, and H. T. Johnson Jr., Boston, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Many Entries For
HORSESHOE MEET

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Interest of horse-shoe pitching enthusiasts of the United States is centered about the national tournament to be held Aug. 29 to Sept. 1 in connection with the Iowa State Fair.

The tournament which is drawing entries from almost every state in the Union will be conducted on 20 courts specially constructed for the tournament. Sixteen of the courts will be used for the men's tournament and four for the women's contest.

Players will be divided into groups of eight. The two, three or four highest winners in each group will be placed in the next round and the final. Sixteen prizes will be offered in the men's contest including \$900 in cash and \$700 in trophies. In the women's tournament \$100 in cash and \$300 in trophies are offered.

The men will play 50-point games on 40-foot courts. The women will play 21-point games on 30-foot courts. In scoring, ringers will count for three points, double ringers for six and closest shoe for one.

Frank Jackson of Kellett, Ia., winner of the 1921 tournament, and C. C. Davis of Columbus, O., winner of the winter tournament at St. Petersburg, Fla., are entries and the battle for top position is expected to be between them. Interest in the women's tournament is being centered about Mrs. J. R. Mathews of Minneapolis, winner of the 1921 tournament, and Miss Marjory Voorhees of Ashbury Park, N. J., winner of the 1920 national contest.

The National Horseshoe Pitchers Association and the National Association of Horseshoe and Quilt Pitchers will meet at the same time and the two organizations are expected to merge.

Miss Smith and Dr.
Elmer Lead Archers

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The National Archery Association's tournament began here today, with the first York round for men at 100, 80 and 60 yards and the first national and first Columbia rounds for ladies were shot today. Expert archers from all parts of the United States are taking part in the tournament.

At the end of today's shooting in the York round, Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., former champion, was leading with 105 hits and a score of 513 points. Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., the present champion, with 322 points, was leading the women entrants, Mrs. E. W. Erentz of Melrose, Mass., was second with 286 points, and Miss Nora Pierce of Boston, Mass., third with 282 points.

Frank Coforth of the Canada Club, who was defeated in the final last year by D. McDougall of the Riverside Club, is a semi-finalist again this year, while his successful opponent of 12 months ago was eliminated in the third round by F. McKay of the Canadas. McDougall sustained another defeat in his next game, in the third round of the Ontario Cup from R. Ormerod of St. Matthews, W. J. Inch, who won the Ontario final last year, had a narrow escape this evening. He was three shots down in the last end, but took out his opponent's shot with a runner and counted four, winning his way into the fifth round by 16 to 15.

The Dominion event will be completed tomorrow, with the semi-finals to be reached in the Ontario Cup and the 16 in the Toronto event. The primary doubles will also start tomorrow. The scores in the fifth round of the Dominion event were:

CANADAS HIGH PARK
W. F. Goforth, 21 W. Stewart, 14
TULSA HOLME
Dr. W. H. 20 Dr. Dewar, 14
THISTLES
G. Bell, 16 R. Wray, 15

N. J. McEwen, Weston, was leading by three shots over F. McKay, Canadas, when the game stopped at the eighth end.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Tulsa 16, Denver 4.
Tulsa 16, Denver 4.
Wichita 27, Sioux City 6.
Sioux City 27, Des Moines 2.
St. Joseph vs Des Moines (postponed).

RESULTS TUESDAY
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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 3, St. Paul 11.
Indianapolis 65, 58.
Kansas City 63, 62.
Louisville 62, 75.
Toledo 47, 78.
Columbus 44, 82.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Louisville 8, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 1.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 15, Minneapolis 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING
San Francisco 10, 57.
Vernon 82, 56.
Los Angeles 81, 62.
Salt Lake City 67, 74.
Oakland 63, 75.
Seattle 57, 81.
Portland 57, 81.
Sacramento 56, 85.

RESULTS TUESDAY
San Francisco 7, Salt Lake City 0.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Baltimore 91, 77.
Rochester 77, 52.
Buffalo 76, 57.
Jersey City 70, 69.
Reading 64, 75.
Reading 64, 75.
Syracuse 49, 81.
Newark 39, 91.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 1, Newark 0.
Syracuse 5, Reading 4.
Baltimore 12, Rochester 11.

FAITH WINS SECOND DAY
LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 23 (Special)—In a drifting match with the almost total absence of wind with the exception of near the end, Faith, the skipper, led by John Buestaff of Oak-kosh, Wis., won the second day's race in the Inland Lakes Yachting Association championship regatta here. Faith led a fleet of 20 sailing craft from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Lack of wind postponed the C Class race and the centerboard sloop contest. Faith sailed on the 12-mile course, two miles to windward and leeward, three times around, in 3h. 11m. 5s. King-fisher, sailed by Eugene Glueck of Lake Minnetonka, Minneapolis, was second again as on Monday, taking a leading position in point standing. She finished 15d. behind Faith.

Many Start in Quest
of the Western OpenA New Titleholder Will Be
Crowned as Hagen Is Not
Defending

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23 (Special)—Getting under way today without W. C. Hagen, the titleholder, or Eugene Sarazen, United States open and professional champion, in the lineup of 143 entrants the open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association nevertheless is expected to provide some fine golf in three days of play here. The Oakland Hills course is baked as hard as was Skokie previous to the National open.

In a five-hole yesterday Jock Hutchison and Lawrence Ayton of Chicago, Patrick Doyle of St. Louis, M. J. Brady of the home club and John Rogers of Dayton, found the greens smooth and fast as a billiard table. Their rolling surfaces, however, required extreme skill in control of putters. Balls got unusually long rolls.

Brady brought in a score of 69-70, as a result of brilliant long-distance putting; Hutchison had 72-72, due mainly to fine approach work; Ayton had 74 and Rogers a 75. In five practice rounds in three successive days, Earnest Ford of this city scored 69 three times, 71 and 72. Yesterday Albert Watrons of Canada made out a card of 74-70.

Today's pairings promised some good exhibitions for the spectators. Hutchison and Brady were bracketed together, while Emmet French of Youngstown, O., runner-up for the national professional title, was paired with R. G. Macdonald of Chicago.

FIVE RINKS LEFT
IN PRIMARY EVENTThree Quartettes Qualify for
the Semi-Finals

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (Special)—Forty-five games were played today in the primary event of the Dominion lawn bowling tournament and the number of rinks actively interested in the event was reduced to five. Three quartettes qualified for the semi-finals, which will be played tomorrow morning with the final game in the afternoon, and the other two were compelled to stop playing on account of darkness at the eighth end. Of the 16 rinks that entered the fourth round only four were from points outside of Toronto and three of these failed to graduate into the next round. R. Wray of Belleville was eliminated by G. Bell of the Thistles in the fifth round.

Frank Coforth of the Canada Club, who was defeated in the final last year by D. McDougall of the Riverside Club, is a semi-finalist again this year, while his successful opponent of 12 months ago was eliminated in the third round by F. McKay of the Canadas. McDougall sustained another defeat in his next game, in the third round of the Ontario Cup from R. Ormerod of St. Matthews, W. J. Inch, who won the Ontario final last year, had a narrow escape this evening. He was three shots down in the last end, but took out his opponent's shot with a runner and counted four, winning his way into the fifth round by 16 to 15.

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Kansas City 63, 62.
Louisville 62, 75.
Toledo 47, 78.
Columbus 44, 82.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Louisville 8, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 1.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 15, Minneapolis 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING
San Francisco 10, 57.
Vernon 82, 56.
Los Angeles 81, 62.
Salt Lake City 67, 74.
Oakland 63, 75.
Seattle 57, 81.
Portland 57, 81.
Sacramento 56, 85.

RESULTS TUESDAY
San Francisco 7, Salt Lake City 0.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Baltimore 91, 77.
Rochester 77, 52.
Buffalo 76, 57.
Jersey City 70, 69.
Reading 64, 75.
Reading 64, 75.
Syracuse 49, 81.
Newark 39, 91.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 1, Newark 0.
Syracuse 5, Reading 4.
Baltimore 12, Rochester 11.

FAITH WINS SECOND DAY
LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 23 (Special)—In a drifting match with the almost total absence of wind with the exception of near the end, Faith, the skipper, led by John Buestaff of Oak-kosh, Wis., won the second day's race in the Inland Lakes Yachting Association championship regatta here. Faith led a fleet of 20 sailing craft from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Lack of wind postponed the C Class race and the centerboard sloop contest. Faith sailed on the 12-mile course, two miles to windward and leeward, three times around, in 3h. 11m. 5s. King-fisher, sailed by Eugene Glueck of Lake Minnetonka, Minneapolis, was second again as on Monday, taking a leading position in point standing. She finished 15d. behind Faith.

PLANS WELL ADVANCED FOR
THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMESSecretary A. H. Muhr Estimates That the 1924 Meet
Will Surpass Anything Held Before

Although the Olympic Games, to be held at Paris, are nearly two years away, the plans are well advanced, the program is virtually complete and all indications point to an Olympic surpassing any held before. This is the estimate of A. H. Muhr, international secretary of the Olympic committee, who came to this country as captain of the French Davis Cup team and is remaining in connection with his Olympic duties.

International representation will be greater than in any previous Olympic meet, not only because new nations born out of the war will participate for the first time, but because older nations, especially those of South America, will send their first teams. Japan, which sent only a handful of athletes to Antwerp, will be a real contender at Paris, the secretary said. Austria is already an entrant. Germany also may come again.

The nation holding the games has the right to invite whom it will to compete, Secretary Muhr explained. "Germany's position in the society of nations will decide whether an invitation to that country shall be issued," he added.

Instadia set up for the several sets of games, and in accommodations for the contenders, Paris expects to improve on anything hitherto provided, the secretary asserted.

The Olympic games center in the events of track and field. For these a great stadium is under way at Colombes, to seat 60,000 persons. Colombes is three miles west of Paris, on the opposite side of the city from the Pershing stadium. This structure will be only one of three stadiums on the 50-acre site, as swimming and tennis each will have stands seating 10,000 persons. The tennis stadium will serve also as the scene of the fencing, wrestling, boxing and weightlifting competitions, for which the seating capacity may be increased by 5,000.

In no previous games, according to Mr. Muhr, have the competitive fields been so well grouped. This centering of activities extends also to the quartering of the athletes. The congestion of Antwerp will be obliterated, and the athletes will be kept close to their work by a project to close Antwerp in the special structures on the Colombes plot. Conventional to these and to the principal

stadium a separate field with tracks and pits will be laid out for training purposes.

The athletic stadium will have a 500-meter track, with straight-aways for the 100-meter dash and 110-meter hurdles events. Under the Olympic rules all other events will have at least one turn. The quarter-mile will be run with a single turn. Pits for jumping and vaulting will be plentiful. In the center a football and rugby field will be laid out. A permanent water ditch for the steeplechase will be a feature.

The rowing events will take place on the River Seine, with a straight-away of two miles, allowing four boats abreast.

The winter sports will have the call in January. They will be held at Chamonix, in the French Alps, under conditions that will make possible a concentration lacking previously. Rugby in April, soccer in May (with 40 to 60 countries already entered for play), polo in June, track and field in July, tennis to be arranged to follow the British championships at Wimbledon and to end in time for the title play in the United States, yachting at Meulan, polo on the Bois de Boulogne, rifle and trap shooting at Versailles, horse riding at the Grand Palais, all constitute an athletic calendar that will run through most of the 12 months.

Each international federation will control its own sport for the first time at Paris, Mr. Muhr announced. These federations will appoint their own judges, with the result that everything will be as nearly specialized as possible.

Women enter into the plans for competition, but not to the extent that they will in 1928. They will swim, skate, play tennis and take part in mass gymnastics, and may participate in riding and in yachting events; but they will have no part in the track and field games at Paris. Secretary Muhr and Secretary F. W. Ruben of the A. A. U. will discuss within a few days arrangements for their participation in 1928.

Secretary Muhr said that this summary of the 1924 Olympic plans, based on advices received within a day or two from his office at Paris, would be supplemented shortly by detailed programs for the principal competitions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	46	.603
St. Louis	66	50	.569
Chicago	65	52	.556
Pittsburgh	64	55	.538
Cincinnati	62	58	.517
Brooklyn	55	59	.482
Philadelphia	40	69	.367
Boston	37	75	.330

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 7, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

NEW YORK BEATS CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—New York, McQuillan pitching, had the better of Cincinnati today, timely hitting in the first and third innings giving the Giants the victory by a score of 7 to 2. Bancroft and Stengel turned in three hits apiece, the giant captain making a single, double and home run. Everyone in the New York lineup hit the ball safely. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—7 15 0
Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 9 1

Batteries—McQuillan and Snyder; Cough, Keck, Gillespie and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Cough. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—2h. 1m.

CUBS PUT DOWN BY BROOKLYN
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Brooklyn drove Aldicke from the box in the first game of the series here, and, overcoming a lead in the fifth inning, won out in the ninth, 5 to 4. Vance struck out nine batters. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 14 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 1

Batteries—Vance and Deberry; Aldridge, Osborne, Stueland and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Stueland. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

PITTSBURGH TAKES CLOSING GAME
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Timely hitting, coupled with slow fielding on the part of the Phillies, enabled Pittsburgh to win the first game of the series, 4 to 2. Morrison scored the run which won the game when, with two out in the sixth, he singled and completed the circuit on hits by Marquardt and Carey. Tierney saved the game in the ninth by making a wonderful stop and throw of Wagner's hard smash with two on.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 10 0
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 1

Batteries—Meadows and Henline; Morrison and Mattox. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick. Time—1h. 40m.

BRASSIL IS LEADING
THE FIRST DIVISION

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—The third annual tournament of the Eastern division of the American Roque Association opened here today with seven entrants in the first division and six in the second. The entrants in the two divisions are as follows:

First Division—Gerald Brassil, Norwich; George Huett, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I.; C. W. Williams, Washington; W. L. Robinson, Mansfield; Mrs. A. L. Whitney, Portland, Me.; Ray Hiscox, Norwich.

Second Division—W. T. Sullivan, Norwich; James Brassil, Norwich; C. B. Crockett, Brattleboro, Vt.; S. B. Prentice, Providence; C. M. Thompson, Willimantic.

Brassil, who holds the championship title in the Eastern Division, took first place in the standing today with a string of six consecutive victories. Charles Williams of Washington, D. C., a former National champion, is in second place, winning two out of three games played today.

Canadian Crew Is
Twice

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIX-METER YACHTS ARE IN
THREE TRIAL RACES TODAYUnited States Boats Are Started Early This Morning—
One Yacht Is Scratched

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 23 (Special)—Perfect weather conditions for the racing of small craft was furnished to the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club for the third day of its elimination series to pick the American team of six-meter yachts to race against Great Britain in September. The wind was west and fresh, kicking up tiny whitecaps here and there over the waters of Long Island Sound. A slight haze hung over the waters through which the sun crept as the day advanced, making the sound sparkle and flash in its golden rays. It was a perfect summer's day and one welcomed by all the yachtsmen here.

Taking advantage of the conditions the committee was early at the starting line in the hopes that it would be able to hold three races today. It was announced that, after the races today, the present fleet of 14 boats would be cut and that the ones left would continue to race throughout the balance of the week. Naturally all the yachtsmen were anxious to do particularly well today. All came to the line with the exception of Undertaker.

The course was to windward or to leeward and return, and again the fleet was divided into two classes. The committee decided to send the yachts on a beat to windward for three miles, followed by a three-mile run home, with spinnakers carried to starboard. It was a splendid thrash to windward for all the yachts.

Yesterday it was a flat calm for the greater part of the morning. About noon a southward breeze set in. It grew stronger as the afternoon advanced and by sundown it was piping across the Sound in great fashion. The fleet was divided into two classes. The course was triangular, each leg being two nautical miles. Short races are being sailed, as it keeps the yachts together and so gives the judges a better chance of comparing the boats. Lea was in the second division along with Commodore Childs' L'Esprit, Syce, which belongs to the Stamford Yacht Club; Undertaker, the property of C. A. Welch 2d; F. C. Palmer's Sakie and Viva, which is owned by a syndicate of members of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

The first leg was a run, although spinnakers were taken in when the yachts were halfway to the mark. Lea and L'Esprit soon got away from the rest of the fleet and at the first mark, the Bermingham yacht was leading the Childs' boat—sailed by Butler Whiting, one of the best and most popular amateurs on the Sound—by 75.



THE three-story structure for the accommodation of baseball fans is at last to be a reality. The National Exhibition Company, which is the New York National League Baseball Club, has filed plans to enlarge its stadium in anticipation of the Giants' entrance into the 1923 world series. They provide for the erection of a triple-tiered grandstand on the Eighth Avenue Speedway, 157th and 159th streets. It is not known whether this will result in the complete destruction of the bleachers. The estimated cost of the alteration will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and spectators to the number of 50,000 will find room in the Polo Grounds when the new addition is built.

Edward Foster, third baseman whom the St. Louis Browns got from Boston at the waiver price, made his bow at Fenway Park in a western uniform yesterday.

Joseph Connolly, outfielder with Little Rock in the Southern Association, has been sold to Cleveland, and will report to Manager Speaker at the close of the Southern season.

Come what may, it is refreshing to find the Boston Americans as a team apparently satisfied and having only one object in view, the winning of ball games. Players who will not try under unfavorable conditions are quickly forgotten when sent to foreign fields.

Ira Thomas, first-string catcher with the Philadelphia Athletics in their championship days of long ago, is returning to baseball as manager of the Shreveport team in the Texas League. A group of business men in that city have got together and purchased the club franchise, with the understanding that Thomas would take over the management. Aside from coaching the Williams College team for several seasons and scouting occasionally for Connie Mack in the southwest, Thomas has been in retirement from the diamond.

Pitchers James R. Sullivan and Byron W. Yarrison, right handers, have been sold by the Athletics to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League, according to an announcement by T. L. Turner, Portland scout, who engineered the deal in Chicago.

George Uhle, Tris Speaker and W. L. Gardner all helped to stop L. J. Bush's winning streak at nine games. Uhle held New York to two hits, while Speaker hit a single and home run. Gardner topped off with a double, two singles, and a base on balls. The veteran infielder stole two bases and knocked in three runs in addition to scoring a fourth. He did not have a chance at third, however.

For the first time in his major league career Ralph Perkins, catcher with the Philadelphia Athletics, was put off the field by the umpire. He protested too vigorously against L. A. Blue's home run, which F. Philade made possible by reaching out of the bleachers and pulling the ball over the fence.

SPAD DEFENDS CHILDS CUP
NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The New Rochelle Yacht Club successfully defended the Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy on Gravesend Bay yesterday. The Long Island Sound Club won the historic trophy last summer. Immediately after winning, the organization was challenged by the Marine and Field Club. The conditions call for the race to start and end in Gravesend Bay. As a result, the New Rochelle Club had to send its representatives to the lower bay yesterday. The defenders sent T. S. Clark's Spad, a Victory yacht, and Betty, one of the Larchmont 32-footers,

The wind kept hauling to the west and freshening as the craft jibbed and started for the second mark. It came in such a way that Lea soon was on her worst point of sailing. As a result the Childs yacht outfooted the Bermingham craft and was leading by 51s. L'Esprit had a two miles in a breeze that was not more than six knots.

The third leg was a beat to windward. Lea is excellent on this point of sailing and although she could not cut down all of the advantage gained by L'Esprit, she managed to catch up on the leading craft and finish up 23s astern of the Childs yacht.

The four winning boats of the first and second divisions raced in one class. Again it was over a six-mile triangle. The committee decided to make the first leg a beat and as the wind was considerably fresher, the times of the yachts were far better of those registered in the morning breeze.

Lea and L'Esprit again fought it out. At the windward mark, Lea was leading the fleet with L'Esprit second. The latter was 17s. astern. The other legs were reaches. Although the Childs' craft managed to cut down the lead, the gain was very small, Lea finally winning by 16s. The time markers:

MORNING RACE—FIRST DIVISION			
Yacht and Owner	Finish	El Time	H.M.S.
Ace, Iselin and Langley...	207:15	1:47:15	
Bally Hoo, A. G. Hannan...	207:24	1:47:24	
Grebe, Boardman and...			
Irvin...	209:28	1:49:28	
Clytie, H. B. Plant...	1:10:02	1:50:02	
Clayton, J. DeForest...	2:10:22	1:50:22	
Peggy, Crane and Chubb...	2:12:02	1:52:02	
Cygnat, P. L. Hammond...	2:17:40	1:57:40	
Montauk, W. A. W. Stewart...	2:20:19	2:00:19	
SECOND DIVISION			
L'Esprit, W. W. Childs...	2:14:01	1:44:01	
Lea, J. F. Bermingham...	2:14:03	1:44:03	
Sakie, F. C. Palmer...	2:16:00	1:46:00	
Syde, Stamford Y. C...	2:16:20	1:46:20	
Viva, Larchmont Y. C...	2:16:33	1:46:33	
Undertaker, C. A. Welch...	2:16:05	1:46:05	
AFTERNOON RACE—First Division			
Lea...	4:22:20	0:57:20	
L'Esprit...	4:22:35	0:57:35	
Grebe...	4:23:33	0:58:33	
Ace...	4:23:50	0:58:50	
Sakie...	4:24:13	0:59:13	
Bally Hoo...	4:24:30	0:59:30	
Syde...	4:24:32	0:59:32	
Second Division			
Priscilla...	4:29:56	0:54:56	
Viva...	4:30:22	0:55:22	
Montauk...	4:31:00	0:55:00	
Peggy...	4:32:14	0:57:14	
Cygnat...	4:32:39	0:57:39	
Undertaker...	withdrew		

which belongs to G. W. Ford, to Sea Gate, Betty, which was the largest boat in the race, was the first to finish a 15 1/2-mile course. Spad won, however, on corrected time. The course was from Sea Gate to and around the Old Orchard Shoal Light. The wind was light and from the south at the start. It gave the craft a beat, a reach and a run.

TEXAS MAKING PLANS
FOR HIGHWAY SYSTEM

GALVESTON, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for a uniform connected system of state highways in Texas have been formulated by the newly organized Texas Highway Association, which held its first meeting here this month. The organization is one of the youngest in the state but one of the largest and most influential. It has raised thousands of dollars to assist in carrying out the work.

The more important things advocated at the meeting some of which are under way, are the adoption of certain amendments to the Texas highway laws to make this state eligible for federal aid on nationally designated roads—while the state is now getting through a special dispensation on the part of Congress the enactment of a law fixing a tax on gasoline to be applied to the development of the more important highways, and a plan whereby roads may be continued through the poor countries which from the nature of their soil or lack of development might be unable to float a bond issue for roads.

Formation of this association is the first step taken by the citizens of the state to bring about a more up to date and better system of highways. The governor and many state officials are listed in its membership, as also are county officials from every section of the state.

SPOKANE CAR YARDS FULL
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The yards of all northwestern railroads are being rapidly filled with empty freight cars to be used in the near future for the transportation of crops, principally fruit, grain, and lumber, to the eastern markets. Reports indicate that practically all available space in the Spokane yards of four transcontinental railroads is filled with empties, awaiting orders for distribution throughout the surrounding territory.

MEN'S SINGLES IN THIRD ROUND
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Play begins today in men's doubles and women's singles and doubles and advances to the third round of men's singles tennis championships in the Chicago city tournament at the Chicago Tennis Club. W. T. Hayes, veteran of many local and national claycourt championships, worked into the third round yesterday by defeating John Harris 6-4, 6-3. A. A. Stagg Jr. was eliminated by Nathan Wasserman 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. A. E. Frankenstein survived by triumph over C. W. Swartz, 6-4, 6-1.

THREE PRINTERS' NINES OUT
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21—The Detroit, New York and St. Louis teams were eliminated in today's first round of play in the Union Printers' International Baseball League championship tournament. Washington won from New York, 8 to 2, and Chicago defeated St. Louis, 14 to 8, in the afternoon games. Detroit lost to Pittsburgh, 5 to 2, in the morning game.

PURCHASE TRACT
OF LAND FOR CLUBWill Be Site of New 16-Story
Lake Shore A. C. Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Purchase of a \$362,000 tract of land on the outer Lake Shore Drive is announced by the new Lake Shore Athletic Club. With the announcement, R. C. Mehaffey, manager of the membership campaign, stated that 1000 charter and life memberships have been sold. "These classes are to be closed in a day or two," said Manager Mehaffey, "and then we will begin with the 4000 resident annual memberships."

Plans of the new club are to erect a 16-story building at a cost of \$2,000,000. Cost of equipment will add \$750,000 to this sum. Mr. Mehaffey stated. The club will face a stretch on the front of Lake Michigan made famous by the battles of Captain Streeter in defense of his proclaimed "Deestriet of Lake Michigan." The property has an 158 1/2-acre front and a depth varying from 207 to 257 feet.

The great need for the new club is indicated by the rate with which the memberships have been piling in on us," said Mr. Mehaffey. "We have had all we could do since May 15 to take care of them. We have raised \$500,000 to date."

It is planned to have 400 sleeping rooms in the new clubhouse, which it is hoped, will be completed before the end of next summer. A distinct innovation is planned in regard to the accommodation of the wives and daughters of members. In addition to the men's gymnasium and swimming pool, the women are to have a separate gymnasium and natatorium.

Many leaders in the athletic and business world have been enrolled as officers, directors and members. U. G. Loomis, famous dash, hurdles and broad jumping star, is chairman of the athletic committee, which is composed of Charles Evans, Jr., amateur champion of the Western Golf Association and former United States amateur and open champion. R. A. Gardner, vice-president of the United States Golf Association; Nelson Norgren, famous football player and coach of football, basketball and baseball at University of Chicago; E. W. Eby, captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team; Frank Loomis, Jr., Olympic 400-meter dash champion; Lawrence Russell, famous ball star; Paul Russell, famous quarterback at University of Chicago; Norman Ross, holder of a score of world's records in distance swimming; and Reed Landis, American ace in the World War and son of Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis. Officers of the club are: A. V. Booth, president; L. D. Springer, first vice-president; Dr. D. W. Pennington, second vice-president; Lawrence Whiting, treasurer; J. G. Loomis, secretary. Some of the most prominent business men in the city are among the directors of the board.

BERLIN DISCUSSION
BECOMES ACUTE

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 23—The reparations discussions here have reached a highly critical stage. Dissatisfied with the progress made, Bradbury Maulever yesterday urged the German Chancellor to formulate concrete counter-proposals in place of productive guarantees.

A Cabinet meeting will be held today for this purpose, but even if the German Cabinet agree among themselves it will be no easy matter in view of the acute personal differences known to exist between Herr Wirth and Dr. Andreas Hermes. It is not expected that the "concrete counter proposals" are likely to satisfy France.

Hence a fear is entertained in well-informed circles here today that a breakdown of the conference is likely. The proposals which the German Government has so far made to the commission have been of much too vague a character to provide a basis for settlement. In view of the delicate international situation and the economic disadvantages provoked by the present violent exchange fluctuations, themselves mainly due to the uncertainties of the conference, the allied delegation spokesmen state that efforts will be made to end the discussions not later than Friday night.

WASHINGTON ASSURED
IRRIGATION SYSTEM

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Final steps have been taken which will insure the installation of an irrigation system for what is known as the Horseheaven district in the southern central portion of Washington. The Horseheaven country is an extensive plateau between the Columbia River in the south and the Yakima valley on the north, and includes upward of 200,000 acres of irrigable lands. The water supply will come from the White Salmon River and tributary streams, west of Goldendale, Wash., which rise in the Mt. Adams region of the Cascade Mountains, at considerable elevation above the plateau. For many years the ranchers of this region have been clamoring for irrigation, but not until very recent years have land valuations warranted the issuing of the necessary bonds. Now, however, Judge Traux of the Superior Court at Prosser, Wash., has confirmed the proceedings for the issuance of bonds by the district in the sum of \$32,000,000. A contract has been entered into for the installation of the system for \$28,000,000, to be paid in bonds at 93 cents on the dollar. The contractor, Howard Amon, has executed a surety bond for \$5,750,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

PRESIDENT FORGOES VACATION
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—President Harding let the fact be known definitely yesterday that he has no expectation of leaving Washington while the strike situation remains acute. Long since he promised James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, that he would go with him to Moosehead Lake, N.H., on the 25th. He had announced yesterday that he would not go.

Sullivan Is Favored to
Win English Channel Swim

DOVER, England, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—High tides and the low temperature of the water have forced the four American long-distance swimmers who intend to make an attempt to swim the English Channel to postpone taking to the water until conditions are more favorable. The Americans who have been in training here for some time are Charles Toth of Boston, Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., Walter Patterson of Bridgeport, Conn., and Samuel Richards of Boston.

For weeks past the average temperature of the sea has been 53 degrees, which is nearly six degrees below what is considered suitable for the long swim necessary to make the passage of the Channel from the English side to the French shore. Weather conditions and tides also have been unpropitious for the start. Recently the water in the Channel has been extremely choppy.

The swimmers are now awaiting the

low tides of Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1 and 2 before making an effort for the \$5000 prize which has been offered by a London publication for the first man who makes the crossing. The present tide is about 16 feet, which results in the current running about six miles an hour. Next week the tide is expected to drop to 13 feet and the current to about two miles an hour.

When T. W. Burgess, the Englishman, swam the Channel in 1911, the temperature of the water was 64, the sea was calm, the wind light, the tide moderate and the weather clear. The American swimmers are not hopeful of such ideal conditions this year. All of them anticipate a most difficult task in covering the 21 miles separating England from France. Burgess required 22h. 35m. in accomplishing the feat, starting at South Foreland and landing at Le Chaelet.

Despite the unpromising outlook regarding temperature and tide, Burgess, who with Capt. Matthew Webb, also an Englishman, is the only man who ever succeeded in crossing the Channel, un-

dertook this morning to repeat his performance from the French side. Jean Michel, a Frenchman, also started. Miss L. R. Perkins of London is soon to try and exceed the woman's Channel endurance record of 10h. 45m. This record is held by Mrs. Hilda Willing of England.

When the American swimmers start they will be followed by the American torpedo boat destroyer McCormick, which is now at Gravesend.

Sullivan, who came within five miles of the French shore in his swim last year, remaining in the water 19h. 5m., is expected by many of the swimming experts of Dover to carry off the prize this year. He is the youngest and fleetest of the four Americans. They consider that with his youth and vigor he will be able to resist the effects of long immersion. Also they take into their reckoning the fact that Sullivan has had about a half dozen previous tries at crossing the Channel and this experience should stand him in good stead in his present effort.

The next choice is Charles Toth, the Boston waiter. He has made many notable swims and is highly trained for the swim. He uses a powerful trudgeon kick in swimming. His trainer is A. H. Wiedman, who piloted Burgess to victory in 1911. Richards

and Patterson also are declared to be trained to the moment and capable of giving good accounts of themselves. Patterson, who is a blacksmith, is the lightest of all the swimmers, but is said to have great stamina.

Conversing with the correspondent of The Associated Press on the Shakespeare cliffs, which look across the misty Channel to the gray headlands of France, the four Americans today expressed confidence that they would wrest the channel laurels from Great Britain. Trainer Wiedman, who was a partner of the famous Captain Webb, is especially sanguine over the chances of Toth to make the swim.

"Although I am an Englishman," said Wiedman, "I would like to see an American lower the record of 21h. 45m. made by Webb in 1975, and of 22h. 35m. made by Burgess in 1911. All we need is a 15-foot neap tide, a water temperature of 62 or 64, and a moderate current."

"The temperature is the most vital of all factors. The distance as the crow flies isn't great, but a swimmer must remain in the water all day and all night in order to negotiate the varying currents which make him swim in zig-zag fashion over a distance of 50 miles."

Nobody Liked to Hire
a Drinking Man

No employer ever wanted a drinking man in his factory or office or store. In saloons, men who drank were welcomed as patrons, but bartenders found it wise to stay sober.

Today there are no bartenders, no saloons, and the liquor temptation does not waylay men and boys as they walk along the streets. Employers do not need to be constantly on guard against workers who drink, and the productive efficiency of mills and shops is not so frequently decreased by the poor work of liquor-muddled employees.

Nevertheless Prohibition has its enemies, and its destruction is sought today by one group in particular—the men who formerly made and sold liquor. Their cry is that "Personal Liberty" has been infringed by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. As a first step toward the restoration of former conditions, they propose a "modification" of Prohibition, to permit the manufacture and sale of "Beer and Light Wines."

Large sums are being spent, an army of workers employed, to elect to Congress men known to favor the repeal of the Prohibition laws. To learn how this nation-wide campaign is being carried on, read the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Published in Boston and read all over the world. Devoted to giving clean, wholesome news of the day and to the protection of national interests. The Monitor has its own news bureaus and correspondents in the principal cities of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. It gives to its readers accurate, complete, and authentic reports of important events everywhere. It does not print morbid details of crime, tragedy or scandal. Its pages devoted to Drama, Book Reviews, Art, Music, Sports, and Finance are ably edited and interesting. A full page of editorials deals fearlessly with vital questions of the hour.

PUBLISHED BY

The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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RS

This advertisement will be published Tuesday, August 29, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the fifth in a series of advertisements telling of the Monitor's daily articles dealing with the nation-wide campaign of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

REAL ESTATE HULL, MASS.

NINE-ROOM furnished summer house, Allerton Hill, overlooking ocean; hardwood floors, broad veranda; beautiful garden; beautiful view; sandy beach; 45 minutes by steamer from Boston; \$12,000.00. See Mr. T. J. TUCKER, 14 State St., Boston, or E. A. LINDBERG, 517 Crook St., Green Bay, Wis.

MANOMET BLUFFS
FOR SALE—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES. Ideal location. All improvements. Screened porches; immediate possession; owner on premises. Tel. Manomet 32-W. Helen F. ROSS, Manomet, Mass.

FOR SALE by owner, Wilmette, Ill., new, modern, attractive 6-room brick and stucco house, master bedroom, living room, water heat, fine porch, lot 60x125, ready Sept. 15. 1324 Gregory Ave. or phone Wilmette 082.

CHOICE CHICAGO LOT
East front Auburn Highlands, 824 and Bishop Sts.; 32x125; all improvements in and paid for. Write E. A. LINDBERG, 517 Crook St., Green Bay, Wis.

BROOKLINE
House for sale, 13 rooms, 2 baths; at present used as rest home; all modern conveniences. Telephone Aspinwall 1894.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
APARTMENT TO RENT
THE TUDOR
Beacon and Joy Streets

Overlooking the Common; one of the most convenient and desirable locations in Boston.
FRED K. O. WOODRUFF, Inc.
66 Devonshire Street. Phone Congress 30

60 FENWAY, BACK BAY, BOSTON, MASS.
A few suites now available. Apply to Janitor on the premises or to HARRY J. BURNES, Agent, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SUITE of dining room, bedroom, kitchen, private apt., or business woman; every convenience. Phone Cathedral 1005. New Broadway and 110 St. or to HARRY J. BURNES, Agent, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

180 HUNTINGTON AVE., SUITE 3—Small furnished apartment; very light and airy; set tub, gas range, electric light, steam heat, elevator. Tel. Copley 4025. New York City.

TO RENT, furnished, modern 5-room apartment; location: 25 minutes from Park St.; adults; references. Tel. Brookline 4100-W before 10 A. M.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED
WILL ANYONE going away for the winter sublet their furnished home to family, two adults, for \$50 month; Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, perfect care of home guaranteed. Box B-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

A MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE
Have small amount to pay on same. Write full particulars to GEO. WEST, 55 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

FURNISHED APARTMENT of 6 or 7 rooms wanted from about Oct. 1; Brookline or vicinity. Phone Brookline 5334-W to Sunday work. Send phone and refs. to 8-92 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S office, furnished, for sale or to rent part time or whole time; three large windows; fine location. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
SERVICE BUREAU
E. G. CLAGETT, 40 Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
LADY, cafeteria checker, essential requirements are rapidity and accuracy in adding and courteous, even disposition. Must live North Side, not far from loop. Permanent position and good salary. To Sunday work. Send phone and refs. to 8-92 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK and cook wanted; family of 3, no children; all modern conveniences and pleasant surroundings; references desired. PAYNE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A managing housekeeper for family, educated and intelligent; references desired. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company

MEN WANTED

Permanent positions for competent men whose work is satisfactory as:

Machinists	66-75c per hour
Boilermakers	67-75c per hour
Blacksmiths	66-75c per hour
Electrical workers	65-75c per hour
Carpenters and joiners	66-73c per hour
Car inspectors and repair men	63c per hour
Helpers, first year	45c per hour

The above rates are those agreed upon with the committee of the Mechanical Department Association.

This is not a strike against the railroad; it is a strike waged against a reduction in rates of pay ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board effective July 1, 1922.

Apply Room 479
South Station, Boston

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

KITCHEN MAN, white, at sanatorium; one accustomed to cleaning and scrubbing; Protestant only. Apply 9 A. M., 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
POULTRYMAN single, wants position; 10 years practical experience; expert in raising, egg production; salary or salary and profit sharing basis. Write stating proposition to HENRY ROSENER, 420 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—15 years selling experience, high grade specialties is available as sales manager or assistant sales manager; experience in building sales organization or supervising sales force, obtaining best results in harmonious manner. Address Box V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG, wide awake Chicago man desires to represent a reputable manufacturer as county or state distributor; prefer musical merchandise; big future only with warrant accept; refs. gladly given. G-48, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION by engineer with extensive elec. and mech. exp., especially on power stations; also considerable selling exp. St. Louis or vicinity. Ref. Adv. Rep., 1430a Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED lady in Nebraska desires position as attendant in home of people going to California for winter; services given for extra trip. Box J-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 502A Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISS ARNOLD'S agency desires positions for recommended companions, governesses, nurses and housekeepers. Phone Audubon 5788, 417 West 145th St., New York City.

STYLIST, Columbia, Pa., desires position as companion, helper or dressmaker during free hrs. M. L. ROBERTS, Line Springs, Pa.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN CAMPS
For September or later, 900 and 675, furnished; 5 rooms, running water, modern sanitation, garage; surrounded by mountains; fine center for touring; supplies convenient. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

T. R. LOG CAMPS AND FARM
Heart of remote country; 1000 ft. high; individual and tranquil. Cherryfield, Maine. Rate \$3.50

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—One of the oldest and most established carbonated beverage industries in New England; doing a good business; excellent spring water; good shipping and delivery facilities to New York and all Connecticut markets; ideal facilities for doing a large volume of business. Thorough investigation invited; references. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ADVERTISING MAN
with about \$1500 to become partner in a new national advertising agency with over 20 accounts, some of which are very promising; location large city in middle west east of Chicago; thorough investigation invited; references. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENTS
and Trade-Marks Obtained. Write for our new book. Patents. Prompt service. Established in 1889. D. SWIFT & CO., 300 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

MACHINIST—Working, superintendent, technical education, who would like to take a managing interest in a profitable machine tool plant in mid-west city for about \$10,000. Address K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE
Type 57 CADILLAC
5-Door, Phaeton

Victoria top; car has been mechanically adjusted and repainted; has had good care and is a very smart looking.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO. OF BOSTON
604 Commonwealth Ave. B. B. 9280

FOR SALE—Entire furnishings 4-room apartment with 3 months' lease; very high grade; Edgewater; 1 block from lake. Tel. Sunny 6477 or Add. M-29, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SEVEN ANTIQUE DINING ROOM CHAIRS
One hundred years old in 1823. Phone Brookline 5738-J.

WANTED
WANTED—In Richmond Hill, N. Y., near Jamaica Ave., heated rooms suitable for study or dancing instruction. LOUISE B. BELLWELL, 8625 104th St., Richmond Hill.

SLIGHTLY worn wearing apparel sold on commission. THE UTILITY SHOP, 30 Albion St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Crystal 67-W.

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Mayer Bros. & Co.
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For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Modestly Priced

The new "City Club Shop" of
1319 G St.

and 4 other stores in Washington

An Attractive Place to Lunch
THE LOTUS LANTERN
733 Seventeenth Street
"GOOD HOME COOKING"
Open Till 6 P. M.

THE HANOR \$5 HAT SHOP
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES
SMART, STYLISH MILLINERY
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The phonograph that has made a musical instrument out of the talk machine.
O. J. DEMOLL & CO.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The reliable butcher. 2 phones. Arcade Market

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for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
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W. R. McCALL SUCCESSION TO A. O. HUTTNER, 1403 H St., N. W. High grade watches and clocks repaired. Reasonable prices.

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BOORKMAN'S
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AURORA, ILL.

The Home of Dependable Merchandise
WOMEN'S MERCHERIZED LISTS, Hosiery, and shoes, with a beautiful lustre; reinforced heel, toe and sole, in black, white and cordovan. Reinforced heel, toe and sole; a beautiful finish; guaranteed to give the best of wear; black, white and cordovan. Per pair, \$1.50. HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE FOR WOMEN, pure thread silk; a very fine thread with a beautiful finish and shape; ankle and leg; reinforced heel, toe and sole; all sizes, in black, brown and white. Tel. Oak 11-30 and 11-31.

Shoes for Men and Women
\$4 — \$5 — \$6, no higher
SMITH'S
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Invites your banking business

Strictly First-Class Workmanship
Improve your Machine
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We have a delightful, large home and grounds in a beautiful country town 20 miles from Boston, where a few boys and girls may come for training and education amidst the associations and influences which all desire for the children. We invite your investigation.

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Sharon, Mass.

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WANTED—By worthy young man from Mount Stirling in Boston, opportunity to work in return for board and room beginning September 1. Please have such opportunity please notify CHARLES LEWIS, Welfare Secretary, Bryant & Stratton School, 334 Boylston St., Boston.

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ST. GEORGE, 8 E. 1st St., Chicago—Charming Summer residence, facing bay; 30 min. walk St. delightful commuting; 50 large, cool outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent home table; select clientele; parlors, porches, lawns, complete; 14 young men; management; weekly, with meals, \$20 single, \$22 double, up; booklet, EVELYN LODGE, 71 Central Ave.

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BACK BAY, BOSTON, central location, 170 Huntington Ave., Suite 2; priv. family; desirable homelike rooms; rest, ref. Tel. Copley 3902-W.

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Modern conv., homelike, comfortable, 156 and 158 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 62013.

WOLLASTON—Furnished 12 minutes to train and beach, 12 minutes to South Station; no other rooms. Call Granite 3818-J.

92 NONANTUM ST. BRIGHTON
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Light, pleasant 2-room furnished suite. 419 1/2 Cambridge St., Suite 1.

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FORGET ME NOTS
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Buy This Bread for Quality and Economy.

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Corner Front and Fifth Streets
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We repair all makers of magnetos, starters, Factory Service
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Tel. Hyde Park 7921

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6 WAREHOUSES "WE KNOW HOW"

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605, 31 No. State St. CHICAGO
Dependable Jewelry
Fine Platinum Work a Specialty

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Printing and Engraving
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Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.
(Not Inc.)
8367 N. Clark Street
Opp. Clark St. L. Station
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Custom Tailoring for Women and Men
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DOROTHY RUPPRECHT
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528 Diversey Parkway Lincoln 5584

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Main 2687 130 W. Lake St., Chicago

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INSURANCE
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175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wabash 3961
CHICAGO

EDWIN C. GAGE
Insurance
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Wabash 4047; Evanston 5829

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There is a place for you here have it. LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD, 1145 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill. Oak Park 1080. City phone Austin 1752.

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ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES
Work Guaranteed

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Commercial Real Estate
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All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber

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Creamery Graced 3092
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Milk Bottled in the Country

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CONFECTION AND DELICACY SHOP
1317 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET
CHICAGO
PHONE HYDE PARK 3789

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Luncheon, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. .60c
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New Location 2532 LINDEN AVE.
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you will find here certain satisfaction
at prices which will be surprisingly
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529 MAIN ST.

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for good shoes

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Telephone Main 1854

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TEA SHOP

131 No. Genesee Street

Waukegan, Illinois

Complete Dinners served daily, 35c to \$1.00.

Also featuring \$1.00 Steak and Chicken Dinners.

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Everything to Furnish the Home

Cash or Credit Drexel 0204

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1314 and Quindaro Fairfax 0852

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"The House of Merit"

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The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry

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Quality and Reliability

Pelletier's

Department Store

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Cleaning, Dyeing

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Superior Cleaners

Specialist on Ladies' Fine Garments

911 West 6th St. Topeka, Kans.

Nifty things to increase the pleasure

and comfort of that vacation

Keller-Dustin Sport Shop

112-114 East Seventh

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for men and women

731 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan.

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Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs

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H. S. LEE, President PHONE 763

HAYES

Florist

823 Kansas Ave.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

White Star Laundry

Phone 142 218-215 WEST FIFTH ST.

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FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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BOWEN & NUSS

Hardware, Stoves, Furnaces

TINWORK

Phone 548 114 East 6th

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Safety razor blades sharpened, single edge

25c, double edge 50c per dozen. 927 Kansas Ave.

WICHITA

Peerless Steam Laundry

and Dry Cleaners

Fine Dry Cleaning

Soft Water Used Exclusively

243-47 N. Market. Phone Mkt. 5880-5881

"The Best Place to Shop After All"

The Boston Store

The Cohn-Hinkel Dry Goods Company

Late Summer and

Early Fall Fashions

For Real Clothes Satisfaction

"There's No Place Like Holmes."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Appraisal by Autograph

THERE was a time when almost everyone collected autographs. A few decades ago that home on whose center table, in the parlor, there rested not a thick book with a highly decorated, but not decorative cover, labeled "Autograph Album," was counted hardly a home at all among the best people. Not to be asked to record in that book some sterling sentiment or testimonial of friendship was to be tacitly placed beyond the pale of intimates.

Perhaps in happier hamlets, remote from metropolitan sophistication, the custom persists. May it be so. Meanwhile a reminder of the present exalted station of this collecting of autographs has appeared, and whether one is a collector or not the brochure contains much that is of interest. It is a catalogue of autograph letters and manuscripts, most of them fairly modern, ranging in literature from Alexander Pope down to Robert W. Chambers and in statesmanship from George III of England down to William Howard Taft. It is issued by James F. Drake, New York, a dealer in rare books; and while the prices quoted must be the nature of things be purely arbitrary, doubtless the familiar law of supply and demand governs largely.

Shelley's Letter is Top Price
Thus it is not surprising to find that a letter from Shelley bears the highest price mark, \$225. Like many of Shelley's letters, it tells of financial problems. It was written from Dublin, and reports: "I do not think we can manage to live until the arrival of Mr. Caldecott's expected loan. We are in a foreign country where our name even is scarcely known and where no one will give us credit for a farthing." So Ireland was foreign to Englishmen, even then!

Blake, artist and poet, follows close at \$200 for a letter concerning his illustrations for Dante, while for half this sum there are letters from Byron. The poet proposes to give with male players in the female roles, while Browning's is in a facetious mood, being a letter in verse concluding, "Browning next week, may find himself grown brown."

Nathaniel Hawthorne is highest on the list among the Americans, being on even terms with Thackeray at \$60, while Kipling is tied with Robert Louis Stevenson at \$50 and Sir Walter Scott at \$27.50 leads Eugene Field by the narrow margin of \$2.50. It is not surprising to find John Burroughs, Mark Twain and Washington Irving at about equal status, their letters being offered at \$17.50, but an unrelated occupant of the same shelf is Joseph Conrad, while Emerson, "a long and interesting letter," one is assured, is surprisingly below them at \$12. Whitman and Bryant trail along for \$5 each, Hugo and Darwin strangely mated at \$4, and a post card written by Arnold Bennett, himself not far behind at \$1.50. Yet it does not appear that either the age of the letters or the number of readers of the author's work govern prices altogether; for there is one American author whose work has had an incalculable influence upon writer and layman alike, and yet whose letter "with two portraits," by the date of 1910, can be had for \$2. This autograph is that of Noah Webster.

Manuscript of Stories Are Rarer
Entire autograph manuscripts of stories and essays are rarer. Yet that

of Stevenson's "The Quiet Waters By" is listed, and though only a page and a half of large folio is listed at \$250. It is an unpublished work, however, dated 1875. A book review of fourteen pages in the handwriting of George Sand is placed at \$75, but 363 pages of Robert W. Chambers, the complete manuscript of "The Maids of Paradise," carries a tag of \$50. The dealer's note adds that Chambers is "considered by some one of America's greatest novelists." Magnificent conservatism!

Values in literature, however, are intangible. In the realm of statecraft where deeds recorded on the pages of history remain unchanged through the passing generations, there is to be expected a more defensible basis of valuation. Yet here again there are surprises. Naturally enough, George Washington leads, two of his letters being quoted at \$300 and \$225 and a document merely bearing his signature at \$60. As for America's other presidents and political leaders, this is how they are rated, in appraisal by autograph:

Andrew Johnson \$115, Benjamin Franklin \$100, John Brown, the Abolitionist, and Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader, \$60, William Howard Taft, far out of his chronological position, \$40, William Henry Harrison \$37.50, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton and U. S. Grant \$22.50, Andrew Jackson \$20, Thomas Jefferson \$17.50, Benjamin Harrison \$15, James K. Polk \$13.50, James A. Garfield \$12.50, James Monroe \$10, Robert E. Lee \$10, John Tyler \$7.50, Martin Van Buren \$7.50, Franklin Pierce \$6.50, Grover Cleveland \$5, Rutherford B. Hayes, Millard Fillmore and John Quincy Adams \$4, Jefferson Davis \$3, Henry Clay \$2.50, James Madison \$1.50.

Letters Royal and Otherwise

A note from Napoleon Bonaparte to the minister of police is held at the same price as a letter from George Meredith, \$30. Monarchy is a drug on the market, a letter from Queen Victoria to her Lord Chancellor approving certain appointments being offered for \$5, just half the price of a letter from Kate Greenaway, declining to do some work, while a correspondence card from her son, Edward VII, "notifying a lady that he is to have the pleasure of calling on her," is tossed to the winds for \$4.50. Three pages in the handwriting of Gladstone concerning Sunday laws in London is rated at \$4, but this is better than George Washington's letter for folio letter of his is valued at only \$3.

Nor does it appear that contents influence prices to any great degree. For example, the letter from the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, is described as "good letter, written to the secretary of war," yet it carried a tag of \$17.50, while a letter about more political appointments by Andrew Johnson, the relatively unimportant, written 50 years later, is priced at nearly a hundred dollars more.

It is a fascinating game, for, after all, is collecting anything more than a game, sometimes an expensive one, but necessarily a game, because of its uncertainties? The catalogue of autographs is interesting, but in the contemplation of collectors of such, the writer feels rather as Mr. Burgess felt in the contemplation of the idea of a purple cow, he would rather see than be one.

RANDOLPH HARTLEY.

involved overseas than any other power. I am of pure British stock, and am an intense admirer of the civilization and culture that are my heritage. My point of view is in no sense anti-British. In fact, it is peculiarly Anglo-Saxon. From our ancestors we have learned to lean backward in our desire to be fair to the other man and to put ourselves in his place. The most precious English intellectual tradition is to write with detachment and impartiality. In the atmosphere of passion and prejudice born of the war many of us departed from our moorings. But we are finding ourselves again. Facing facts and holding to common ideas of liberty and justice are the bases of Anglo-Saxon solidarity.

Lessons From the Past

Following the evolution of world politics, as set forth in these pages, the reader sees clearly how much the far distant past has influenced human-kind in its struggle to see the light. "It is not impossible," says Dr. Gibbons, "to build up a thesis for the beginnings of world politics in the struggle of Syria and Egypt over Syria and Palestine, of Greece and Persia over Asia Minor, of Athens and Sparta over Sicily, of Rome and Carthage over Spain and the hegemony of the Mediterranean, and, since the era of overseas exploration, in the wars of the original maritime and colonial powers."

It is the opinion of Dr. Gibbons that the conception of racial or national supremacy, based upon cultural superiority and military and financial mastery, originated during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, and was developed during the period from 1815 to 1848, coincident with the birth of the sense of nationality in Europe and the introduction of steam power into industry and transportation. Passing in review Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, "An Introduction to World Politics," neglects few factors that have entered into the development of this new science of mankind.

Books and Their Binding

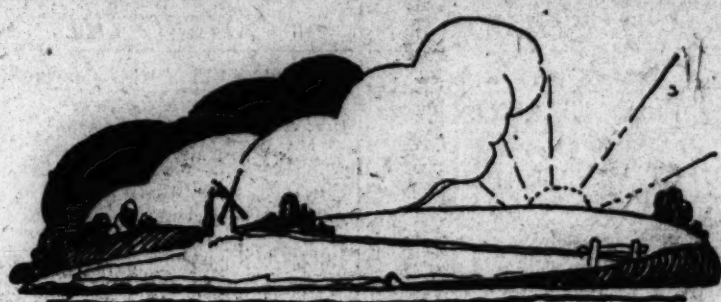
IN A recent magazine article, Brander Matthews makes a protest against the taste of some book collectors in their choice of bindings for their volumes, which he designates as a desire on their part to be "different." Miniatures and precious stones, he writes "have been inserted in the polychromatic covers of modest books unable to defend themselves from these vehement assaults. After all, a book is not a jewel casket; it ought not to be encumbered with incongruous incrustations which prevent its being held in the hand and perused without strain. Probably this is but a passing freak of folly; and in due time we shall return chastened to a livelier appreciation of the old masters of the art, who could achieve beauty with the aid of the simplest tools, the curved gauge and the straight line."

The particular volumes which aroused Mr. Matthews' disapproval were perhaps unworthy in their content of the bindings which their owners placed upon them, but a wholesale condemnation of bindings such as he describes is unwarranted. In fact, it may be an evidence of the livelier appreciation of the old masters of the art. In the early days the book stood to its patron as the highest manifestation of thought, and to them no gem could be so precious as that produced by thought. It is obvious that a costly jewel should suggest a corresponding setting, and to these early patrons the priceless gem of thought with equal obviousness suggested the rarest of materials, the finest leather, and the costliest binding. If they could have inlaid jewels upon the hand-lettered and illuminated page they would have done so; as this was impossible they incorporated the suggestion of jewels in the illuminated decoration, and set the actual jewels into the covers themselves.

To do this, of course, required immense wealth, and those lovers of the book who were unable thus to gratify their taste satisfied themselves with less expensive hand tooling, with elaborate bosses, frequently stamped with the family coat-of-arms, placed at the corners of the leather binding and in the center to prevent rubbing from injuring the delicate lines of decoration upon the leather. Books in those days were made to last rather than to be placed upright on shelves. Until the tenth century binding was unknown, as until then manuscript volumes were in rolls rather than leaves; but, when the custom changed, the manuscript volumes were written upon sheets of parchment or paper of uniform size in units of four, and thus the opportunity was afforded to make the cover itself a part of the decoration of the book.

Our present custom of binding books in cloth dates back only a little over 100 years, its beginning being marked by a manuscript volume of music which a Mr. Lawson of London had bound up in cloth. The first publisher to make use of this method was Pickering, who, in 1823, issued his famous diamond edition of the classics—the earliest volumes of importance in which cloth was used as material for binding.

Fine bindings are not so popular today, partly because the number of volumes has increased beyond estimate, and partly because modern facilities for housing books do not offer the display of finely executed bindings which the old-time cases possessed. If the volumes referred to by Mr. Matthews were unworthy in their nature to receive the tribute paid them by their owner, then his criticism is fully warranted; if, on the other hand, they contain real gems of thought, we must feel that he who undertook to give them a proper, even if an unusual, setting was influenced by the same noble conception of the book which is apparent in the priceless volumes of the quattrocento.



Summer Quatrains: Morning, Noon, Evening Night



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A Page From "Poems," by Charles Cotton, Illustrated by C. Lovat Fraser

Charles Cotton Rediscovered

Poems from the Works of Charles Cotton

Newly decorated by C. Lovat Fraser, London: The Poetry Book Shop, 5p. net.

Recent efforts to bring Charles Cotton, the seventeenth century poet, before the public will be greatly assisted by this small volume of selected verse, fortunate in so gifted and original an illustrator as was C. Lovat Fraser. These pen and ink sketches, which show how completely he entered into the spirit of the poet's mood, are C. Lovat Fraser at his best, full of unexpected grace and humor, yet always subordinate to the text, as he certainly meant that they should be. Lovat Fraser's admiration for Cotton and his indignation at modern neglect of him were ever favorite themes, and there is nothing that would have pleased him more than to have kindled the public interest in a direction where, in spite of one or two valiant efforts, there has been such continuous neglect. Poets with far less to recommend them than this Staffordshire poet have been brought out of obscurity into the full glory of a complete edition.

It seems highly probable that this exquisite little anthology, with its gems of language and description, will create an insistent demand for more Cotton, and that some publisher will venture to give a fuller volume of him to the world.

His Friendship with Isaac Walton

Charles Cotton is probably best known to the public by his friendship with the author of the "Compleat Angler," which is the last edition he helped to complete, writing "Instructions How to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream." His expeditions with Isaac Walton in the Staffordshire country, and the many opportunities which he had as an angler beside country streams, are doubtless in great measure responsible for that intimate understanding of the ways of nature, the aspect of meadow, wood, and distant hill under varying skies and at different seasons, which is so evident in his writings. Although he is credited on the continent after having been at Trinity College, Cambridge, his poems, where they are not quaint little sketches of people whose idiosyncrasies have caught his imagination and aroused his humor, are mostly of country life.

The shadows now so long do grow That Brambles like tall Cedars show, Mole-hills seem Mountains and the Ant Appears a monstrous Elephant.

The hedge is strip, the Clothes brought in, Nought's left without should be within, The Bees are hived and hum their Charm, Whilst every House does seem a Swarm. It is difficult to think of a more satisfying picture of the close of day in rural England, either 300 years ago or in our own time, where every word carries its right weight in the quaint fancy it invokes or its exact descriptive quality. Cotton looked on with gentle irony at the follies of mankind, and drew his own shrewd conclusions as to the sure nemesis of vanity, hypocrisy, and indecision, so that his poems, though they are too graceful to hammer it, do not lack a moral.

His Best Known Poem

The most ambitious of the poems here collected, and perhaps the one by which Cotton is best known is entitled "Winter." The illustrations to it by Lovat Fraser, in some vague way are reminiscent of Blake—Blake he is understood, with a predominant sense of humor. The poem opens with great energy, describing how

Winter and all his blustering train, Have made a voyage o'er the Main, And is carried through to the end

with a fine swing, sometimes with almost a touch of passion, indicating that Cotton, had he chosen, could have written dramatic poetry of no mean order. It is Cotton's purpose, however, to be "bon camarade." Philosopher that he is, and a cheerful one at that, he draws a fierce picture of the winter's storm, only just long enough to show how triumphantly equipped he is against it by his own hearth and with genial company about him.

Then let Old Winter take his course, And rove abroad till he be hoarse, And his Lungs crack with Ruthless Ire, It shall but serve to blow our Fire. This Staffordshire squire assuredly did not set out to be a great poet and there is nothing here which earns that title, but there is so much that is rarely charming in concept and in the language expressing it, so much cheerfulness, freedom, and sincerity, that it were a pity indeed for the world of letters not to drink of it more deeply and wisely.

Germanic Settlers in France

Les Etrangers En France Sous L'Ancien Regime

By J. Mathiez.

Paris: Editions de la Pléiade, 38 fr.

Every visitor to the Cathedral of Canterbury notices, as he goes around it, the entrance to the Crypt where the Huguenots still, every Sunday, hold their religious service, just as their forefathers did over three hundred years ago. The fact is a reminder, not only of the shelter it has always been the English tradition to offer to persecuted religious or political minorities in other countries, but of the part these exiles played in the development of English industry and of the way in which they have perpetuated themselves to this day, by their names and family traditions, in those cities and countries where they first settled.

The process is still going on, of course, even in countries where, unlike the United States, the capacity for and power of absorbing foreign elements is very limited. Future historians may quite well have to deal, for example, with the overflow from the Belgian invasion of England in 1914, the effects of the Polish and Russian emigration into France, Belgium and Germany as a result of the war and revolution. But it is unlikely that foreign settlement in any of the older countries of the world will ever be on such a scale and with such important results as it was up to the end of the eighteenth century.

The Hospitality of France

If in the past England led the way in offering a home to foreign immigrants and in benefiting from their presence, it was not the only country to do so. France certainly came next and the study of her foreign settlers is historically important and humanly interesting. It can be followed—so far as Germanic immigrants, Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians, are concerned—to the French Revolution in this volume of Dr. Mathiez, a good example of French scholarship, detailed and grudging without being dry-as-dust and pedantic. In the case of France, persecution was the last motive which drove foreigners to settle on her soil. There were cases of persecuted Roman Catholics finding an asylum with her; but in the main toleration was exercised, as before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for reasons quite different from religious or political, and when intolerance intervened, then it was to the benefit of neighboring countries, above all to England and Holland.

Far above the religious reasons for

What the World Reads

NOT long ago, Helge Kaarsberg published a book, entitled "Hvid Mand og brun Mand" ("White Men and Brown Men"). It was his first effort. Gyldenfalls accepted the manuscript partly because Kaarsberg had a distinguished father, Dr. Hans Kaarsberg, who is likewise an author. The work is meeting with unusual success: the second and third editions have just appeared.

Ivan Zorman of Cleveland, O., has written a volume of poems in Slovene. In the same volume 22 poems of the more prominent Slovene poets have been translated into English.

Vincenzo Errante has translated Kleist's "Penthesilea" into Italian (Florence: Lemonnier). Some years ago, Signor Errante made Grillparzer and Lenau accessible to his people in translations.

In an article in Politiken on Jacob Wassermann, by Carl Gad (author of the "Life of Johan Bojer"), Gad contends that in "The World's Illusion" there are enough themes to furnish the average writer with material for a lifetime, and that in wealth of material Wassermann must be compared to Dickens and Balzac. He claims, further, that the leading motif in Wassermann's works is the relation of egotism to the sense of responsibility, says that Wassermann is no Dostoevsky, and gives it as his opinion that his being a Jew and his trying to be a German, while it is making it hard for him, is also giving him a dual inspiration that is not common.

Giovanni Papini's "The History of Christ," soon to be published in America (Harcourt, Brace & Co. of New York), has been translated into French by Paul-Henri Michel (Paris: Payot). The French have accorded the work the warmest possible reception. They refer to it as "an evangelical poem," remarking that it is not an erudite "Life of Jesus," such as a German pedant might have written, but a work of beauty, love, insight, and truth.

Hardly had MM. Chevrillon and Donat Cournand returned to France, after representing the French Academy at the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the Academy of Arts and Letters in New York, when the latter wrote up their experiences in the Revue des Deux Mondes in the numbers of July 1 and 15. The title of M. Donat's articles is "Dix-sept jours en Amérique." He closes with an account of four impressions he carried home with him. The fourth, appended as an afterthought, reads as follows: "We are a poor people. This evening, on arriving by the trans-Atlantic train at the Saint-Lazare Station, I called to a porter to take my luggage. But one of his comrades cried out to him: 'Ah, le pauvre homme! He's a Frenchman!' Whereupon the porter ran over to some Americans and cared for their luggage."

The Czech Society of Collectors has published at Prague an edition of the woodcuts of M. D. Juric. The text of the book is printed in six different European languages. These cuts were shown at the graphic exhibition held at Brussels. Juric is the leader among the Czechs in this type of art, and the Czechs claim, the

leader of woodcuts in the world. The book is edited by Václav Rulík.

Georg Brandes is writing a life of Leonardo da Vinci. He is in Berlin at present visiting his daughter, who married an officer of the old German army, and searching the libraries for material.

Senator Luca Beltrami, aided by other intellectual leaders of Milan, has presented the Vatican Library with 300 Arabian manuscripts, thus bringing the total number of Arabian manuscripts in the Vatican up to 1260. The new accessions belong to the period 1100-1500 and treat a great variety of subjects, including mysticism, law, natural sciences and art.

Before the war, Emilie Zola was the most read author in France. His place has been taken by Edmond Rostand, of whose "Cyrano de Bergerac" 538,000 have been sold, while of his "Le Docteur Mystère" 406,000 copies have been disposed of.

A campaign is being conducted against Esperanto by Le Figaro, the point being made, among others, that unless you know something about Latin and one Germanic language, Esperanto is not an "easy" language. The writer of these notes subscribes to this view with all his heart: the most nearly imbecile movement before the world today is Esperanto, or any other artificial tongue.

Knut Hamsun's "Children of the Age" (1915) has been translated into Swedish as "Tidens barn." It is strange. Do the Spaniards translate works by the Portuguese?

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

Shakespeare in Germany

THE Germans, although they cannot actually transform the great Englishman into a German in the flesh, claim a better and deeper understanding of him than that which his own country evinces. Germany, they say, is in fact "Shakespeare's second fatherland." Be this as it may, it must be granted that they do set tremendous store upon him, a fresh proof of which is a new and attractive edition of Shakespeare's works which is at present being published by a Munich firm. Not only is the printer's part of the undertaking very well done, but it is a question of a new and carefully revised translation. The attempt is being made to present Shakespeare in as perfect a language as possible for the reader of the present day, on the basis of the most recent research. "Macbeth" and "Troilus and Cressida" have so far appeared and the latter especially has been stripped of many misunderstandings and alterations.

Another Shakespeare volume has been brought out by a firm in Bonn, dealing with the sources from which Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" sprang.

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Modern World Tendencies

An Introduction to World Politics

By Herbert Adams Gibbons.

New York: The Century Company, \$4.

finds expression in the political and economic activities of the nations today. Dr. Gibbons, however, with whose articles on the Near East readers of The Christian Science Monitor must be familiar, is peculiarly fitted to open up new vistas in relation to causes and effects, and in his most recent work, "An Introduction to World Politics," we find exactly the change that we teach which explains and emphasizes national tendencies as these verge into international issues.

That the Institute of Politics, at Williams College, Mass., should meet at about the same time that Dr. Gibbons' book comes from the press would seem to lend additional interest to a subject that in itself concerns laymen no less than those associated with affairs of state and government. "An Introduction to World Politics," therefore, can scarcely fail in its serious purport as a contribution of decisive value.

Of Value to Student of Politics

Passing over the immediate historic factors that conspired to the creating of conditions inextricably linked with the events of August, 1914, it is the last half of this work of almost 600 pages that reveals Dr. Gibbons' care in assembling data that the student of world politics should find to be exceedingly instructive. Nor does the author refrain from criticism where he believes this is justified by events, as, for instance, where he declares that "an examination of the main features of the five treaties and of the problems to which they gave rise has shown that the recent World War did not accomplish the change that was hoped for in the character of international relations. In the policies they advocated, statesmen continued to have a national, not an international, vision."

At this late day few will deny that, beginning with the Treaty of Versailles, the decisions of the Allies are undergoing gradual changes and modifications, due to the turn of events. It is the merit of Dr. Gibbons' work that it presents in most orderly array a mass of information all bearing on the relative position of victor and conquered, and in the chapter on the Washington Conference we find such

an expression as "the men who imposed upon Germany and her associates terms of peace that perpetuated the old causes for wars and created new ones undoubtedly believed that they were expressing the just sentiment, and defending and advancing the interests of their respective peoples." But it reads further, "They bound over their enemies to keep the peace without promising to keep the peace themselves." And Dr. Gibbons then refers to President Wilson's summing up of the case of the people versus their leaders in those words to the prophetic character of which his own fate bore tragic witness: "It is the peculiarity of this great war that, while statesmen seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whose statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is they are fighting for."

A Branch of Political Science

Dr. Gibbons will have it that the study of world politics is a separate branch of political science. Anthropologists, he declares, write of race; geographers of climate; economists of finance and trade; sociologists of living conditions; missionaries of cultural conquest in the name of religion; jurists of international law; diplomats of the technique of dealings among nations; military experts of the conduct of wars and the rôle of armies and navies in peace and war; statesmen of the immediate and ostensible causes of war and aims of peace; humanists of improving world conditions; publicists of current events; and general historians set forth and interpret the activities of the nations comprehensively, stressing political evolution and states of mind as well as recording events.

But up to the nineteenth century, Dr. Gibbons avers, the specialist in international relations is not needed. Since the birth of nationalism, however, the use of steam in production and transportation, and the consequent rise of world powers, this specialist has a field of his own.

In order to disarm any possible criticism as regards his attitude, Dr. Gibbons declares in the preface that "If British statesmanship and officialdom come in for a larger share of criticism in a course on world politics than those of other great powers, it is only because Great Britain is more in-

Good Morning!

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

Diplomacy by Menace

It is probably untrue that during the recent Franco-British debates there were official threats from Mr. Lloyd George to M. Poincaré, threats which were conveyed to the newspapers by Sir Edward Grigg, the private secretary of the Prime Minister, to the effect that if France did not meet the British view England would consider the Entente broken. It is probably untrue that M. Poincaré personally inspired the French press to retort that a rupture was the best thing that could happen since France would then be free to pursue her own policy in Europe.

It must be assumed that these menaces were not uttered precisely in that form. But what is certain is that the press of the two countries, believing it is interpreting the wishes of the statesmen, and apparently thinking it is helping toward a settlement, has lately resorted on numerous occasions to this kind of talk. "Give way or the Entente is at an end," they say to each other. Now the effect of presenting a pistol at the head of a friendly country in this fashion is the very opposite of that contemplated. The natural reply is, "Do your worst, but you don't frighten me."

These threats of rupture, whether at Genoa, or at London, or at Paris, have been far too lightly used. They only harden the hearts of the persons to whom they are addressed. When all exaggeration is discounted, we have really come to the pass where diplomacy by menace is practiced. One minister will gather together newspapermen and gravely announce that if such and such a proposition is not modified, the Entente Cordiale will subsist with difficulty. The other minister expresses freely his opinion that a rupture of the Entente is probable, if not inevitable. Both of them add that a rupture would be as regrettable from the British viewpoint as from the French viewpoint, but given the position taken by the other side any other issue does not seem to be possible.

One can only express blank astonishment at the official and organized dissemination of such sentiments. It is bad enough that there exists in fact a danger of hopeless dissent. But it is infinitely worse that the probability of rupture should be published abroad by the authorities themselves. Reports issued always reflect a current of pessimism far too pronounced. The talk of rupture is merely tactical, and not sincere. The consequences of a break are recognized to be disastrous. All who know France agree that it would be a mistake to attempt to exercise pressure on her by this menace of rupture. Had it been possible M. Poincaré would have presented propositions which would have altered entirely the face of things, but unfortunately care was taken to prevent him from approaching the real problem, which is that of balancing interallied indebtedness against the German indemnity. The doctrine is accepted in high quarters that no good can now come out of France, and certainly not out of M. Poincaré, against whom his friends insist there has been a dead set by official England.

This is a perilous atmosphere, and the historian will be startled to discover how large a place personal likes and dislikes found in the preoccupations of the statesmen at a moment when positively anything might happen in Europe. The Temps, France's leading newspaper, complains of declarations which would encourage journalists to envisage a rupture of the Entente. At the London meeting it was sought, it says, to mobilize British opinion against the French Government. This is the sequel to the campaign which was marked by the British note on interallied debts, by two speeches of Mr. Lloyd George, and by the discourse of Sir Robert Horne, in which he reproached the French with not paying enough in taxes. But on her side France adopts the same weapons against England, and opinion is artificially manufactured. It is surely clear that if diplomacy is to be conducted with massed attacks launched by one country against an allied country, with every weapon of menace, of suspicion, of prejudice, of ignorance, and of ill-feeling employed, then the conversations of French and British statesmen are indeed useless.

But it is impossible that such methods can be used much longer. The press is a formidable force, but it is capable of being used in the most mischievous manner, and there is no more mischievous manner than to use it as a sort of long-range gun to fire off things that the ministers do not care to say themselves face to face. One of the dangers of the modern post-war world is the fact that the newspapers in Europe shoot at each other, and are loaded up by the responsible authorities. It has been thought that it was easy to intimidate a neighboring country by putting out what are obviously dictated statements, which will be quoted on both sides of the Channel. Unfortunately the result is merely to provoke replies, to induce anger, and to make the statesmen harden their hearts against each other.

Instead of helping, this employment of the press is hindering good relations. A very grave problem is raised, and it demands the closest attention. If the system of diplomacy by menace—expressed through the newspapers—is developed, or even continued, it will be impossible for peaceful settlements to be effected. One has to consider that in democratic countries the people demand to be kept well informed. They have a right to speedy news. But it has been demonstrated that in playing up to the respective publics, in exciting national sentiments, in seeking to obtain concessions, by all kinds of threats of the consequences if concessions are refused, statesmen in Europe have rather deflected the press from its proper purpose. It should be to inform; but it should not be to prophesy dark and dreadful things. It should be to give news, not to issue semi-official warnings and ultimatums. If such a course is continued there will be

more and more misunderstanding and unpleasant feeling instead of less and less. The peoples and their governments will not come closer together, but will stand farther and farther apart, with a deep ditch, dug by the press and those who have employed the press, between them. A great and urgent question is thus raised. It has not only a diplomatic but a moral aspect. It must be answered.

TALAT, Djemal and Enver planned and practically carried through the blackest tragedy in a war compact

of tragedy—the extermination of the Asiatic Armenians. They trafficked in wholesale slaughter. Talat and Djemal were found by assassins. Now Enver passes, at 43, slain on a battlefield. With his exit from the stage of the news there passes an actor interestingly characteristic of those soldiers of fortune who have brought much picturesqueness into Dame Clio's long drama. Of more or less sense of personal honor (too often less rather than more), these men have been alike at least in great physical bravery and often astounding daring. They ran a broad gamut: from a Koltchak, whose honest patriotism was all unbalanced by political foresight, through a Yuan Shi-kai masking selfish opportunism with false claims of statecraft, to a Raisuli no more than an 11th power bandit, and down at lowest to so cultured an embodiment of broken faiths, so suave a personification of smiling cruelties as this Enver Pasha.

Small, slender and well-formed, keen-eyed and trim-moustached, he was grace itself in every move. His voice could vary from an almost feminine sweetness to the staccato bark of an angry animal. His manners could be delightful beyond fastidious demand and his brutality has passed into a shuddering byword in a corner of the world where brutality is usual. He dreamed to be Islam's Napoleon: he became a German lieutenant with the appearance of a boulevardier and the habits of a Borgia.

That he possessed talents of leadership far beyond the ordinary is as unquestioned as that he lent them to vile service. It was in 1908 that he sprang into the limelight as the ablest and most daring field-captain of the Young Turk coup d'état. More than any other he dethroned Abdul Hamid, and then perverted the ideals of the movement, debauching liberalism that a new tyranny might climb to cruel power over the red ruins of the old. When Italy entered upon that Cyrenaic adventure of hers, it was Enver who went as the Kaiser's secret agent to the Senoussi chiefs, to win the desert for a holy war. In Turkey's contest with the Balkan States he brought the strength of a thinker to the Porte's forces. Then came the Great War, and Enver, German-trained to the point of unwavering confidence in the final righteousness of all Potsdam plans, tricked his country into the conflict on Berlin's side—and so prolonged the fearful struggle not less than two years. "Chief of General Staff of the Supreme Army Command," he was also Minister of War, but the Near East knew him as "Minister of Death." In both posts he was terribly efficient.

One would write long fully to adorn the tale: of how, for instance, he played fast and loose with the authorities both in Constantinople and Angora, or of how he first treated with the Soviets, then became their propagandist in the khanates, and lastly turned against them in Transcaucasia, scheming to make himself Enver of Turkestan. It would all be colorful and thoroughly bad. The moral to be pointed is as brief as inevitable: "Dis-honesty is the worst policy."

THE path of the Republican tariff measure, tortuous enough from the beginning of its long journey through the House of Representatives and into and through the Senate, is apparently not to be made easier or pleasanter now that it has led back to the House and to the conference which is expected finally to compose the glaring differences in policy which have arisen since the measure was originally framed. The bill as it stands after its

passage by the Senate has little to recommend it to the student of economics. It is a medley of incongruous partisan demands disguised and camouflaged by concessions made to the farm bloc and sectional interests, apparently in the hope that the votes necessary to assure its final passage can be obtained. No one would be courageous enough in his desire to support the party in power to hazard the contention that the bill reflects the majority of public sentiment in the United States today. It smacks of the discarded doctrines of Dingleyism, of the economic blunders perpetuated in the Payne-Aldrich tariff. It lacks the vision requisite to an early restoration of international trade necessary to a proper solution of present industrial problems.

It is altogether likely that an agreement will be reached by the conferees, notwithstanding the radical differences which exist. Slight regret would probably be felt, however, were the conference to fail. Important recessions must be made either by the House or Senate conferees before the differences can be composed. As the bill goes back to the House it provides for foreign valuation, whereas the original measure provided for what has come to be known as American valuation, which means the appraisal of values on imported commodities according to the estimated cost of production in the United States, and the payment of import duties upon that basis of valuation. Likewise the Senate measure provides for a flexible tariff schedule, to be fixed under certain conditions by the President, and to be higher or lower according to his estimate of the economic situation.

It is only in this last provision that a tendency is shown to heed what many have regarded as the insistent request of the people of the United States that arbitrary tariff schedules be abandoned. The hope has been that the entire

question might be taken out of politics, and that a non-partisan commission might be given authority to fix and adjust schedules according to changing economic conditions. Possibly it cannot be said that the proposal to delegate this authority to the President is in direct conformance to this desire, but it can be claimed for it that it has the virtue of seeking that flexibility which seems so necessary to any equitable plan of taxation.

As a party expedient it is probable that there is nothing in the measure as it goes to conference which will strengthen the Administration or assure the re-election of more than a few of the Senators and Representatives who have succeeded in writing their individual views into its provisions. The tariff can never again be made the rallying cry in a political campaign in the United States. Republicans are not all protectionists, any more than Democrats are all free traders. The desire of the people, almost without regard to partisan affiliation, is to protect themselves against the greed and domination of the representatives of special interests, and it is significant that they are convinced that the pending tariff measure affords them no assurance that these safeguards have been provided.

THE unquestioned need of formulating a forest policy that will be applicable to the varying forest conditions of the United States as a whole, and that will be so economically sound that it will readily command the constructive co-operation of timberland owners, has been under discussion for many years. There is every reason to believe that the public sentiment of the Nation demands an early solution of this fundamental, economic problem, and there is encouraging ground for the belief that a solution will be reached within a reasonably short time. Some idea of what the timberland owners, the foresters, the conservationists, and the business element hope to see accomplished in this line through national and state legislation and control will doubtless come out at the annual Forestry Conference to be held Aug. 29 to 31 at Keene, N. H. This annual meeting, instituted eleven years ago by the New Hampshire Forestry Society, primarily for the purpose of discussing New England forest conditions and possibilities, soon attracted the attention of forestry supporters in other sections. For many years the conference, though always held in some important timber-growing region of New Hampshire, has been attended by prominent students of forestry and representatives of the timber manufacturing and using trades from many parts of the United States and Canada. It has come to be an important North American forum, exerting an appreciable influence upon public sentiment, forest practice, and legislation over a wide area.

During the present session of Congress much attention has been given to the subject of a national forest policy, not alone by congressional committees, but by the most influential commercial organizations, as well as by the professional foresters and the forestry associations. As a result a working basis on a practical line, somewhat between the extremes of the idealists and those of the exponents of unrestrained individualism, ought shortly to be attainable. The chief importance of the conference at Keene this year lies in the fact that many of those who have been prominently connected with the discussion of the subject, and instrumental in shaping a practicable course of action, will take part in these meetings.

A valuable clarifying influence should be exerted by this conference with such men taking part as the Chief of the United States Forest Service, the chairman of the committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce that has been touring the country of late taking testimony and studying the conditions at first hand; the chairman of the National Forest Program Committee; the heads of some of the more important timber and paper corporations; together with prominent members of the forestry profession, commissioners and forestry association representatives, from many states. Their deliberations should result in bringing the country measurably nearer to the realization of an acceptable plan, which shall assure a continuous and bountiful timber harvest.

FROM time to time assaults are made on the language of the English-speaking peoples. All the way from Esperanto to Mr. H. L. Menckin's "American Language," the most ingenious attempts are made to show that the language can be replaced, improved or developed into non-existence, and meanwhile it pursues its way, changing and ever the same, as for centuries. None who do not come from English-speaking lands can be blamed for rebelling somewhat at the plain fact that, although they may not have adopted it, that language has adopted them. They may here and there manage to stick a tiny piece of French or Yiddish or Italian into the great mass, but this no more creates a French or Yiddish or Italian language in America than it does an American. There are no Luther Burbanks for the English language, because it does its own growing.

If there were such a thing possible, this imperturbability would create a sort of comedy in languages: those that will have none of the English language and would rather talk with their fingers and toes than owe anything to Shakespeare and Dryden, rage aboundingly, but that language remains as imperturbable as the Berkshire Hills. Like the inspector of an army division who would not be hurried, English will not be hurried. It remains strong, and solid, and beautiful, and young, yet owes none of these qualities to any academy. It takes its strength from the past and the present, as it does its beauty, and is content to be the language of liberty. Some, no doubt, object secretly that it should be called the "English" language, which is about as reasonable a thing as objecting to a

certain tint that is called Prussian blue. Those who would erect an American language forget two things: That real development is always slow, and that the Bible is printed in English, the language that Abraham Lincoln wrote, and in which Theodore Roosevelt read to his children.

But the almost personal objection to a language because it is itself, is ludicrous. We cannot separate a language from its literature—this would certainly be depriving Correggio of his Correggocity—and that literature continues to grow and thrive most imperturbably and good-naturedly notwithstanding the shortcomings of those who have written in it for half the world. One is told that French is the language of diplomacy and is constrained to listen politely, all the time knowing that the diplomacy which is meant is that of yesterday; it is, to put it roughly, outbuilt. French is neat if you like, and classical, and elegant, and precise. It is all of these, and then when everything has been admitted that politeness demands, the English language leisurely stretches itself and shows a suppleness and strength and clearness that are their own advocates.

The English is not so much a language as an expression that shows itself in laws and institutions. With all the willingness in the world to oblige, the speakers of that language cannot dispense with it, because it is the vehicle of political fundamentals that today comprise the decency and strength of the Western world. By all means, if it be right and proper, let there be an American language, but that will never appeal until it shall have bettered that other in which men read the Psalms and the Gettysburg Address.

Editorial Notes

AN OPTIMISTIC cable dispatch says that England hopes to solve the servant problem by the establishment of a college for the training of young women in domestic science and the useful arts. The hopeful Government has set aside \$250,000 for the purpose. It is estimated that the cost of training an unemployed girl so that she can take a situation in domestic service will be \$100. The course that will produce this remarkable result is to last thirteen weeks. The ordinary household activities and arts supposed to be practiced by servants are to be taught, but there is to be added, according to the dispatch, "instruction in singing and piano playing, which are considered indispensable adjuncts to the all-around servant who wishes to brighten her mistress's life." The imagination staggers before the picture of the product that is turned out in thirteen weeks at a cost of \$100 and will brighten lives of mistresses not only with cooking and laundry work, but also with singing and piano playing!

THE PADLOCK SOCIETY is the latest instrument for the regeneration of mankind. Dr. Armstrong Smith of the garden city of Letchworth, England, is the inventor, and he is persuading folk to hold a padlock in the hand, turn the key, and take this pledge in the presence of three witnesses:

I promise to try my utmost never to say an unkind thing about anyone, whether true or untrue.

Among the early members of the Padlock Society in England are a policeman and a hotel keeper. Dr. Smith is now in Russia, and if he persuades Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky to turn the padlock key, he might do worse than bring the society to the notice of the Supreme Council and the League of Nations.

IN SPITE of the political difficulties, chiefly born of inexperience, that keep China back, the people are making rapid strides in many directions. An interesting illustration of this is a school for training young Chinese for commercial flying, which is in successful operation in Victoria, B. C. It is run by W. H. Brown, a Canadian who was an aviator in the World War. He says that the Chinese boys make good pilots, though they are not so quick to grasp new ideas as Americans and Canadians. When they once learn a thing, however, they never forget it. Most of the pupils are sons of rich merchants, but some of them are of the coolie class. Here is another proof that it is impossible to keep the Chinese down.

THE news that \$130,000,000 has been subscribed in the new Indian Government loan and that this makes a record for state borrowing in India, is both interesting and significant. A practical aspect of it is that it relieves immediate financial anxieties of the Indian Government. The most striking thing about the subscription, however, and what has the deepest meaning, is that the majority of the small investors were Indians. In view of the great unrest in the country and the energetic and widespread agitation against the Government, the fact that natives have thus poured out their money for it denotes a confidence in its integrity and its justice that has been denied in some quarters and doubted in others.

THE danger of discord in a college that admits students whom he characterizes as "unripe fruit" is pointed out by Professor Espenshade, Registrar of the Pennsylvania State College. The Registrar throws further light on his idea by explaining that personal letters are now required from applicants for admission to the institution and that these enable the authorities to distinguish between those young men and women "who want to come to college and those who are being sent." Very wisely he adds: "In a student body a few poor students infect those with whom they come in contact and subtract from the sum total of earnestness."

A RANCHMAN near Ashford, Wash., is making large profits by sending to market choice varieties of spring strawberries, for which he gets fancy prices. He does it in this unusual way: Part of his land lies near the summit of Bald Butte, at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There the cañons are filled with snow in the winter, and this does not melt until well along in midsummer. Along these cañons are strips of rich soil, and there the ranchman plants his strawberry vines. The near-by snow, cooling the air, keeps back the berries, and the grower, using this natural refrigerator, gets a late but very valuable crop.

Enver

Preparing
the Ground
for Future
Forests

The Tariff
Bill in
Conference

The Imper-
turbable
English
Language